

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

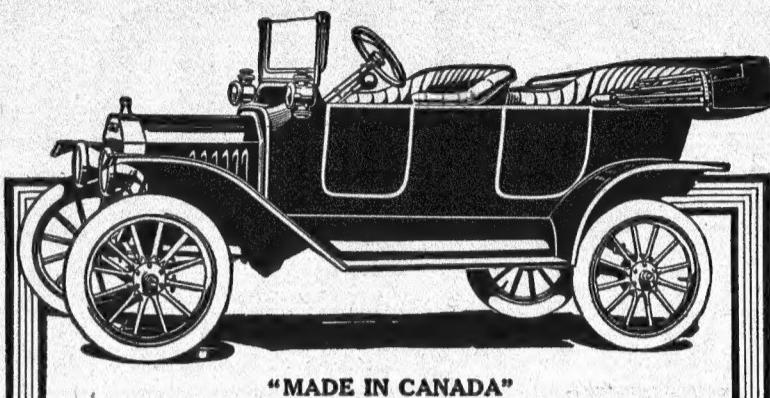
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

APRIL 7, 1915



CANADA'S NATIONAL GAME

Circulation over 34,000 weekly



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$590

No advance in the price of the "Made in Canada" Ford will be made because of the additional 7½% War Tariff. We as loyal Canadians will gladly absorb whatever increased duty we are forced to pay on such raw materials as cannot be obtained at home. The Ford is manufactured in Canada—not assembled in Canada.

The Ford Runabout is \$540; the Town Car is \$840; the Coupelet \$850; the Sedan \$1150—all fully equipped, f.o.b. Ford, Ont. Ford buyers will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalogue I.



Back Home



Immigration Agent

Canadian Northern Railway

Room 255, Union Station, Winnipeg

or hand it to the nearest Canadian Northern Railway Agent.

FARMERS!

SPRING IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING and you will soon be turning your thoughts to that new house or barn or the spring colts, but don't overlook the protection of those new buildings or livestock against fire and lightning. Let us quote you rates for your next policy; you pay the premium in three fall payments WITHOUT INTEREST. A two cent stamp will bring you all information.

Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office : Saskatoon, Sask.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN THIS PROVINCE

OIL - GASOLINE

At Wholesale Prices

Please write us when in need of Gasoline, Coal Oil, Lubricating Oil or Greases. We are prepared to make prompt delivery at wholesale prices, and guarantee our products to be the best on the market. Farmers' Associations should get our prices on carloads. Ask for the following brands:

WHITE LILY GASOLINE
ROYAL GASOLINE
FAMILY SAFETY COAL OIL
KEYSTONE SPECIAL COAL OIL
ECLIPSE GAS ENGINE VALVE
ROYAL GAS ENGINE VALVE
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ROYAL HARD OIL

Anything and everything you need in the oil line

Continental Oil Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Branch Offices: Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge

130 EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER \$1390



If Ordered Together

We send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R.R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R.R. station. Hot water heat, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them.

TEN YEAR GUARANTEE—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges.

With Today Don't Delay WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 214

RACINE, WIS.

Farm Lands For Sale

Buy Before the Sharp Advance Takes Place

As Trustees and Administrators, large areas of lands have come into our hands for sale, and the following are offered as desirable:

- 1—2400 acres more or less in Brandon district, all in high state of cultivation, excellent buildings, with horses and implements ready to go to work. To one of means, with experience, this is a splendid opportunity.
- 2—A farm of 1800 acres near Birtle, also like above, in excellent shape with fine buildings and high cultivation.
- 3—A section near Regina, with 600 acres cultivated; all buildings ready for spring sowing.
- 4—A half section near Killarney, with buildings, fencing and cultivation.
- 5—27,000 acres in Winnipeg district, first class well drained "bottom" land, excellent for colonization purposes. Can be wholesaled in 3000 and 5000 acre blocks.

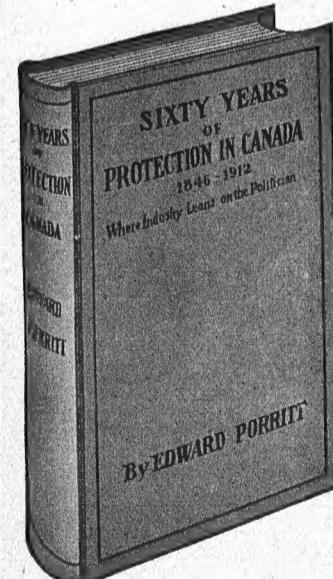
For above and other equally good bargains, send for our maps and lists showing prices, location, terms, etc.

The Standard Trusts Company

346 Main Street, Winnipeg

How the Tariff is Made

With the new increases in tariff taxation and the extra burden which will be placed upon every farmer in this country it is of vital importance that farmers should study the tariff question. The best book on the tariff situation in Canada is "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt.



Previoses: Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden in the Prairie Provinces; The Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

Every farmer, editor, cleryman and teacher, as well as every politician and business man, who is interested in public questions and the high cost of living should have a copy of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." The book contains 476 pages, is printed in large type and handsomely bound in red cloth covers, and fully indexed.

Postpaid \$1.25

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

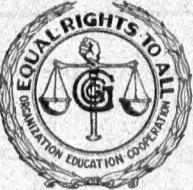
A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We will not continue sending The Guide after subscriptions expire, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line.
Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.

Classified—4 cents per word per issue.
No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Now For Another Big Effort!

By The Editor

We thought that when we took in \$1,400 cash, and 1,500 subscriptions, new and renewals, week before last, that we were doing a big business. In fact it was the best week we had ever had up till that time in the history of The Guide, but last week beat it all to pieces. We took in last week over \$2,500, and the figures at the bottom of this page will show you what an addition we made in subscriptions. Last week was a wonderful week for The Guide. Just take a minute to read the letters on the right hand side of this page. We have received literally hundreds of such letters in the last three weeks. Those who believe in The Guide are helping us make it go. With such help we can accomplish anything.

DON'T QUIT YET

We hope that our friends will not stop helping us now that the price of The Guide is \$1.50. We need the help just as badly as ever. There are still a lot of our subscribers who have not renewed, and we want our friends to help us collect these renewals at \$1.50 per year. We know a great many farmers who have been waiting until the price went up to \$1.50 before they renewed, because they felt The Guide was worth that much to them, and they did not want to take advantage of the low price. We have already had a good sprinkling of renewals at \$1.50 per year, and we want 5,000 or 6,000 more before seeding actually begins. This seems like a lot, but it is not many when we have such an army of sympathetic helpers as those who have been working for The Guide for the past few weeks.

BIG VALUE COMING

As we announced last week we are now making a special offer of \$1.00 for nine months. This is a good bargain, and our readers know that The Guide is worth that much and more to any farmer. In order to help you pick up new subscriptions, we will tell you what we are getting ready to publish in The Guide in the next few months. We are preparing a series of illustrated articles on:

MARKETING YOUR GRAIN

It will cost The Guide more than \$1,000 to prepare and publish these twelve articles on this subject. But this year's crop will be a big one, prices will be high and the market will be tricky. We have therefore determined to make a special effort, even at this great expense, and give our readers practical information and suggestions that will help them to get the very highest possible price for their grain. These articles will deal with the grain from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the Liverpool market. They will explain fully the sampling and grading system, the unloading, weighing and handling of the grain at the terminal elevators as well as at the storage elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. Information will be given on the provisions of the Grain Act, showing how farmers can protect themselves against low grades, short weights and heavy dockage in the country elevators. Information will also be given to show farmers how they can collect shortages from the railway companies and dealers who would like to take unfair advantage of them.

WORTH \$25.00 TO FARMERS

These articles we honestly believe will be worth from \$25 to \$100 to every farmer who has grain to ship. No such complete information on the grain trade has ever before been published in Western Canada. We will begin publishing these articles in the course of two or three weeks, and they will continue for two or three months. It will pay every farmer in the West to read them and keep them. Our friends who want to help us can easily get new subscribers to The Guide by telling their neighbors that this information will be appearing in The Guide this summer. Every farmer wants to make all the money he can out of his crop, and this year with high prices will be a big opportunity.

ANOTHER RECORD SMASHED LAST WEEK!

See what you have done for us in only five weeks

	Cash.	New Subs.	Renewals.
March 1-6	\$ 944.81	311	635
March 8-13	993.45	319	587
March 15-20	1,162.49	466	639
March 22-27	1,400.40	585	922
March 29-April 3	2,310.66	596	1,263
Total	\$6,811.81	2,277	4,046

\$1.00 for Nine Months

Don't forget that we are making a special offer of \$1.00 for nine months for new subscribers only. This is good big value for the money. If all our readers will tell their friends about the articles on "Marketing Your Grain," which will appear in The Guide, it would be easy to get 10,000 new subscribers at this price.

THIS OFFER IS OPEN TO AGENTS ALSO

REAL HELP

These are a few samples of hundreds of similar letters received in the past three weeks:

Having closely followed your Guide campaign during the past few weeks and keenly realizing the importance of making the farmers' organ an independent and fearless advocate of our interests, I take much pleasure, as secretary of our local, to undertake the work usually conducted by your subscription agent, without any remuneration, in our locality. I realize strongly that if The Guide is to be made what it ought to be, if it is to attain and hold the place it ought to take in rural life of the Canadian people, if it is to serve the needs of the thousands of farm homes throughout our land, it needs the hearty support and co-operation of its readers. Heartily thanking you for the independent attitude you have taken in the past and all the light you have thrown upon modern topics thru your valuable columns, and hoping that the future will develop The Guide as one of the best papers in Canada, I am

JOHN E. HAIGHT

Brunetta, Alta.

Enclosed please find money order to the amount of \$5.00, for which please send The Guide to the following five people. Mr. Editor, I haven't deducted any commission as agent, nor do I want any at present prices.

G. H. STUART, Sec'y,
Weyburn, Sask.

Enclosed you will find one dollar, being renewal subscription of a neighbor; also two dollars being my own renewal, not due until May, but am doing this to help out The Guide. Will also do my best to get subscribers without commission, as I think that is the least we can do to help on the good cause.

ALEX. WADDELL, Sec.-Treas.,
Lily Plain, Sask.

I enclose \$2.00 to renew subscription. I am president, and my son, Carl T. Colvin, the secretary of Poplar Dale Local of the U.F.A., 595. We will give a talk at the next meeting on The Guide, to induce members to subscribe, and if you will mail list of arrears for Sedgewick, Merna and Flagstaff, we will do what we can to have them pay up. We appreciate the work The Guide is doing to the fullest extent, and believe in having the price high enough to make it pay independently of advertisers, so that the editor need not be afraid to express his opinions on any subject. I don't believe in class legislation of any kind, not even for farmers, ministers, or for the church, but I believe in legislating for the good of the whole people.

JAS. A. COLVIN, Pres.,
Sedgewick, Alta.

At the second meeting of the newly organized The Lost Child Local G.G.A. of Saskatchewan, held on March 2, the subject of getting subscribers for The Grain Growers' Guide was taken up, and the result was the enclosed list of new subscribers and renewals, for which find enclosed a money order for \$11.00. Hoping that you may have at least as substantial report from most of the locals,

MARTIN MOEN, Pres.,
Lacordaire, Sask.

On December 16 we organized the Aldenburg Local G.G.A. with fourteen members. Since then we have enlisted fourteen more, and prospects are for a few more. Everybody seems to take a lively interest in the movement, and it is to be hoped they will keep it up. I am sending \$7.00 for The Guide to be sent to the following members.

L. REITAN,
Expanse, Sask.

At a meeting of our local Grain Growers' Association on Saturday, it was suggested that I, as secretary of the local, should take up the agency of The Guide and try and get as many of the farmers as possible round here, who are not subscribers, to take it. If you are agreeable to this, kindly send the necessary forms, terms, literature, etc., and the names of subscribers at Evesham, stating whether subscription is paid up to date or in arrears, and I will do my best to get more subscribers.

E. J. BEAUMONT, Sec.-Treas.,
Evesham, Sask.

When It Pays to Sidestep the Bargain Counter



SUPPOSING you were looking for some pure bred cattle to improve the strain of your live stock—and supposing you picked up a paper, and saw some advertised at various prices—would you sit right down and send an order to the man who offered to supply you at the lowest figure? Not on your life! You'd be mighty apt to suspect that his cows were not good enough to stack up beside your own pure bred stock.

When you want Real Value—of the genuine dyed-in-the-wool, cross-my-heart-and-hope-to-die brand, it pays to sidestep the Bargain Counter, and give the other fellow a chance to make a reasonable profit on the deal.

And this rule works just as well for the Seller as for the Buyer. When a man has something to sell, he must consider the interests of the Buyer as well as his own. If he depends upon his sales for a living, he must give the best possible value for the money. If somebody else is offering less value for the same money, that's no reason why he should do the same thing. If he has built up a good business by quality, he can't afford to cut prices and give the same grade of goods. When you buy Steel Shingles, you want them to last a lifetime. For more than half a century Pedlar's "Perfect" Products

have represented the highest standard of quality in their field. Every Day is Bargain Day at Pedlar's because the only kind of a Bargain that is really a Bargain is the one that sells on its own merits, without the artificial attraction of the Bargain Counter.

Pedlar's "George" and "Oshawa" Steel Shingles are the best Steel Shingles we know how to make, and we've been at it for 53 years, with the result that to-day the PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa are acknowledged to be the Largest Sheet Metal Factors in the British Empire.

Pedlar's Perfect Products are
MADE IN CANADA

Get our quotations on "George" and "Oshawa" galvanized Steel Shingles, Corrugated Iron Siding or Roofing, Corro-Crimp Roofing, Silo Covers, Culverts, Eaves Trough and Conductor Pipe, Finials, Ornaments, Metal Ceilings, Etc.

Write To-day for Catalogue "G.G." free on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited

Established 1861

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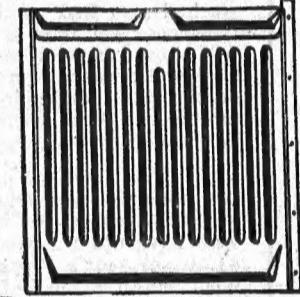
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MORE FROST
PUMP EASIER
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In Wells not more
than 40 feet deep,
than any pump made.

For deep wells get Cater's
fig. 730. "So easy to put
in and so easy to repair."

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WATER TANKS, Etc.

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Dept. 11, Galesburg, Kansas, U.S.A.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

\$11.00 fits out a work team

This complete draught for heavy teaming includes clip or hook hames, hame straps, wide leather plow pads, belly bands and billets, and the Griffith Giant Rope Trace. (\$12.00 west of Fort William.) Giant Rope Traces alone, complete with malleable ends and electric-weld heel chains at \$4 a set! Man, you couldn't repair an old set for that price. Leather traces would cost four times as much. (\$4.50 west of Fort William.)

Griffith's GIANT ROPE Trace

See them at your dealer's or write us. Mention this paper and we will send you an interesting booklet of harness specialties.

G. L. Griffith & Son, 70 Waterloo St., Stratford

ALBERTA

Cardston—Mr. M. A. Coombs.
Coronation—Messrs. Birkett & Thomson.

Cereal—Mr. A. H. McVill.
Gleichen—Messrs. J. O. Bagstie & Co.

Innisfail—Mr. G. Walker.
Lamond—Mr. L. A. Ostrum.

Strome—Mr. H. W. Schenck.

Stettler—Mr. J. B. Griffith.

Brandon—Messrs. S. & H. Borbridge.

SASKATCHEWAN

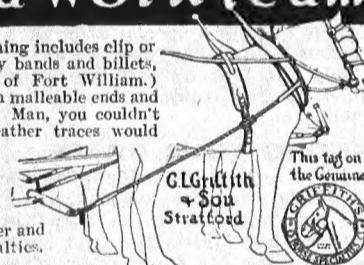
Assiniboia—Mr. R. J. Grant.
Alsask—Mr. S. S. Stauffer.

Ceylon—Mr. J. A. Milligan.

Duval—Messrs. Mathewson Bros.

Earl Grey—Mr. D. W. Benson.

Lemberg—Mr. Wm. Turley.



This tag on the Genuine

G.L. Griffith & Son
Stratford

GRIFFITH'S
GIANT ROPE TRACES

MANITOBA

Prince Albert—Saskatchewan

Harness Co.

Saltcoats—Mr. A. Muir.

Saltecoats—Mr. L. J. Laxdal.

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Wapella—Messrs. Kidd & Clem-

ents.

Wapella—Mr. A. Nicholson.

W. W. BUCHANAN DEAD

W. W. Buchanan, secretary of the Social Service Council of Manitoba, and one of the best known advocates of temperance reform in Canada, died on Sunday, April 4, at the Winnipeg General Hospital. Mr. Buchanan was 60 years of age, and had been ill for a week, suffering from a complication of diseases.

The deceased was born at Hamilton, Ont., the son of David Buchanan, a Scotsman. As writer, lecturer and organizer, he devoted practically his whole life to the work of temperance reform, and he had appeared on the public platforms of every city and almost every town in Canada. A leading official for many years of the Royal Templars, he edited The Templar from 1884 to 1897, having previously been editor of daily and weekly papers in Ontario and Manitoba. Since the organization of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Manitoba, now known as the Social Service Council of Manitoba, eight years ago, he has devoted most of his time to that federation, acting as general secretary and also editing its official organ, "The Statesman," since its appearance in 1913.

Mr. Buchanan was married in 1884

to Letitia Elena Brett, of Watford, Ontario. She survives him along with two daughters, Mrs. Gilbert P. Kean, of Minneapolis, and Helen, of Winnipeg.

His brother, D. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, is at present in California for his health. Dr. Brett, of Banff, brother-in-law, and Mrs. (Dr.) McDermott, of Chicago, sister of Mrs. Buchanan, are in Winnipeg.

G.G.G. CO. PAYS DIVIDEND

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg will mail during the present week dividend checks to 15,000 shareholders. The sum to be sent out will amount to \$73,600, which is 10 per cent. of the par value of the paid up stock of the company. The earnings of the company for the year were sufficient to pay a considerably larger dividend, the sum of \$60,000 having been added to the reserve.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$5,808.22
J. W. Carr, Imperial, Sask.	5.00
Ida M. Thomson, Souris, Man.50
Willie H. Thomson, " " "	.50
G. J. Vopni, Tantallon, Sask.	5.00
Sam. Vopni, " " "	3.00
J. B. Vopni, " " "	1.00
J. M. Vopni, " " "	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bradshaw, Glenada, Sask.	15.00

PEERLESS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee.

PEERLESS BONE CUTTERS

Automatic positive feed;
— practical in design;
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— best on the market.

PY-CO POULTRY SUPPLIES

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 7th, 1915

The subscription price of The Guide is now \$1.50 per year. Renewals will all be credited at that price henceforth. A special offer is now being made for new subscribers only of \$1.00 for 9 months.

PATRIOT AND STATESMAN

John Bright was one of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived, and as long as British institutions exist, Anglo-Saxon people will owe a debt of gratitude to this great and patriotic statesman. It is true that no title adorned his name and that his record is not written along with that of the "High and Mighty," nor is his monument to be seen alongside those erected to kings and potentates. He was a man of the common people, who loved his fellow men, who had faith in human nature, and what was greater than all, had the courage to be honest. For forty years he fought the fight of the common people in the British House of Commons, and had the great joy of seeing many of the reforms for which he contended enacted into legislation. When he entered politics as a young man, both the Whig and the Tory parties were completely in the hands of the special interests and were dying of dry rot. The sincere and impassioned oratory of Bright, buttressed by the irresistible arguments of Cobden, won the support of the common people and broke the power of the two old parties. John Bright had the courage to stand up in the House of Commons, a plain common Quaker, and tell the nobility, the plutocracy and the aristocracy the truth about England and the English people. He was spurned by the classes, reviled by the privileged controlled press and mobbed by the henchmen of the plutocracy, but he was loved by the common people, and in their behalf he fought one of the noblest fights ever recorded in history. He did more to educate the people of England in the cause of Democracy than any other man who lived in the nineteenth century. He never sought a public office, and never by his bitterest enemies was he ever accused of any dishonorable act. The British race has produced no greater man than John Bright, and it is due to the noble and self-sacrificing efforts of such as he that Democracy still forges ahead in the Old Country. Canada today needs a few John Brights.

ONLY ONE PARTY

For some years it has been becoming more and more apparent that there is no fundamental difference in policy between the Liberal and Conservative parties, and today it may be said that the distinction between them has entirely disappeared. They have now become two factions of the one party, each faction striving by fair means or foul to secure control of the Government, and the "spoils" and "honors" which that control places in their hands. Neither party is animated by any honest desire to improve conditions, and neither party has made any honest effort to curb the rapacity of the privileged interests. Both parties when in power have, in utter disregard of the public welfare, given the railways, bankers, manufacturers and

other privileged interests practically everything they have asked for, and (with the happy exception of the Reciprocity Agreement) have absolutely ignored the demands of the farmers of Canada for relief from the burdens they are carrying. Each party accuses the other of corruption, graft and dishonesty, and we believe that both of them are right in their accusations. It is about time that these two old parties were united into one as The Party of Special Privilege, and that the nauseating spectacle of mud-slinging politics should be brought to an end. It is absolutely hopeless for the farmers of Canada to expect any relief or redress by electing members to Parliament who will march under the banners of the two old Special Privilege parties. It is time for independent action.

ROYAL COMMISSION GRANTED

The announcement that a royal commission is to be appointed to investigate the alleged scandal in connection with the erection of the new Manitoba Parliament buildings, has been received with great satisfaction by all who are anxious to see justice done and public affairs honestly administered. Manitoba is undoubtedly in need of new buildings in which to carry on the legislative and administrative affairs of the province, and it was agreed, therefore, that the government adopted a wise course when it awarded contracts, amounting to nearly \$3,000,000, for the erection of buildings worthy of the province both in size and in beauty of architectural design. The plans were drawn by an eminent British architect, Mr. Simon, and were selected on the advice of Mr. Stokes, the president of the Institute of British Architects, from a number of plans submitted by leading architects in many parts of the world in an empire-wide competition. There were two tenderers, Peter Lyall and Co. and Thomas Kelly and Sons, and the contract was awarded to the latter firm, which submitted the lower tender. No sooner had the contract been signed, however, than important alterations were made. The original plans called for foundations of concrete piles, for which the government was to pay \$64,054, but this was changed to concrete caissons resting upon bed rock, at a cost of \$844,000. This variation in the contract was made by a verbal agreement between the contractors and the provincial architect, with the approval of the government, the experts on whom the government relies for advice being of the opinion that the nature of the soil and the weight of the building made the change necessary. Changes were also made in the superstructure, steel grillage, covered with concrete, being substituted for re-inforced concrete in some portions of the building. These and other changes enormously increased the cost, and Hon. Dr. Montague, Minister of Public Works, has made the statement that the building will probably cost \$4,500,000 before it is completed. The opposition in the legislature, suspecting that the increased cost was not justified, and that the public funds were being misappropriated, endeavored in the public accounts committee to make a searching investigation into all the details. They were prevented by the government majority on the committee from securing a great deal of the information

they desired, but sufficient was discovered on which to lay the charge that there had been a systematic violation of contracts connived at by the government, and that, as a result, the province had been defrauded of sums exceeding \$800,000. This charge was made on the floor of the House on Tuesday, March 30, by A. B. Hudson, one of the Liberal members representing Winnipeg, who moved a resolution demanding the appointment of a royal commission consisting of three judges to fully investigate the matter. This demand was refused, and after the debate had continued for two days the opposition members addressed a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him not to prorogue the House until provision had been made for the appointment of a commission. This memorial was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor on Wednesday night, after Premier Roblin had made it clear that the government would not appoint the commission. Next morning, however, the Premier announced that the government had decided to appoint the commission and in the afternoon the legislature was prorogued. While it has not been officially stated, it is well known that the government's swift reversal of its decision was the result of the action of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Douglas Cameron, who informed Sir Rodmond Roblin that he insisted on either the appointment of a royal commission or a general provincial election. Every fair-minded person will now await the outcome of the inquiry before judging the merits of the case. It is unfortunate, however, that the government did not at once grant the investigation asked for. Its evident desire to avoid investigation has increased the suspicion of the public that its actions would not stand the searchlight of truth.

GRAFT IN WAR SUPPLIES

Canada has earned a most unenviable reputation in other countries by the exposure of graft in the purchase of war supplies. When war broke out the politicians were loud in their protestations of loyalty to Great Britain, and on the public platform they gave utterance to noble sentiments. Our soldiers were enlisted and sent to the front and more are being prepared every day to sacrifice their lives in defence of democratic institutions and ideals. And then came the exposure! Our patriotic boot manufacturers had supplied our soldiers with rotten boots, and it is charged that in some cases there was a rake-off to political heelers. In the purchase of hospital and medical supplies for the care of our wounded it has been proven beyond dispute that there was a very carnival of graft. Now it is being charged that there was more graft in the purchase of horses, field glasses and motor trucks. It is enough to make any honest citizen bow his head in shame. Our soldiers at the front need the very best of everything and plenty of it. The enemies with whom our soldiers are now fighting in the open are far more honorable than these grafters here at home, who are working under cover. The penitentiary is altogether too good a place for men who will take advantage of their country's hour of necessity to line their own pockets at the expense of the lives and comfort of

our soldiers at the front. In war time traitors are shot. This is war time, and if such graft does not constitute traitorous action, then it is something far worse. No one will for one moment accuse Sir Robert Borden of having any part, either directly or indirectly, in the graft that has been exposed. But if he does not see that swift and certain justice is meted out to the grafters, he will be lacking in those patriotic qualities of which the Canadian people believe him to be possessed.

FARMING CONTRASTS

Success in farming depends more than anything else on attention to details. A successful farmer is, above all things, a first-class manager. It is the little things, so-called, which count in farming. A farmer in Manitoba last year broke up a piece of land, properly dressed it, harrowed it, and made a fine seed bed, treated with formalin and seeded on it the very best strain of well-cleaned wheat he could obtain at the rate of one and a half bushels to the acre. He set the drill to put the seed where it would be directly in contact with the moisture, harrowed after the drill and waited developments. In the fall the crop was ready to cut early, he stacked it, then threshed it and obtained 26 bushels to the acre of wheat which graded an extra good No. 1 Northern and weighed about 64 pounds to the bushel. This wheat he sold for seed at from \$1.45 to \$1.75 per bushel and considered he had a fair return. What did his neighbor do? In a field across the road, on land practically the same, the sod was broken up carelessly, left lying open, worked down at the end of the summer, left rough and seeded in the

spring. The seed used was taken straight out of the bin, and put right into the drill box without any treatment for smut. On account of the lumps in the ground some seed went down four inches and some was left lying on the surface. It was left in that condition to grow as best it might, and what was the result? The crop was late in maturing, rust caught it, it was left in the stack and became weathered, so that when it finally was threshed the yield was only six bushels to the acre and the grade was No. 3 Northern. Which man made money, and why? These are facts, but, for obvious reasons, the names are not given.

PAY MEMBERS MORE

It is difficult to understand, when both political parties at Ottawa have squandered and wasted endless millions of the public money in the past decade, why they pursue such a stingy policy in the payment of Members of Parliament. The salary of a Member of Parliament to-day is \$2,500 per year. It should be increased to at least \$4,000 per year, and if it were made \$5,000 a year it would be money well expended. The present salary of \$2,500 is one of the reasons why there is so little independence in Parliament. No member of parliament can pay his election expenses, his living expenses at Ottawa and save anything in payment for his time out of \$2,500 a year. For this reason most of the members get some assistance from the campaign funds, and in turn have to line up and vote for their party whenever they are told to do so. Members from Ontario and Quebec can go to their homes on Friday night and return Monday or Tuesday, thus

keeping in touch with their business. Members from Western Canada or the Maritime Provinces must be away from their homes and their business five or six months in the year attending Parliament. Whatever business they have suffers in their absence, and, unless they have independent wealth, they must get financial assistance from some other source or eke out a miserable existence on the salary they receive. To increase the salaries of the Members of Parliament to \$5,000 a year would cost the country over \$700,000 a year, which is only a flea bite compared with the great donations handed out every year to railway corporations and the special privileges granted to other big interests. A Member of Parliament should be paid for his services and should be paid enough that he would be independent of the party machines and the party campaign funds.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba is to be congratulated on his courage in insisting on the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the parliament buildings scandal. If the representative of the Crown refused to act in such circumstances there would be no justification for retaining the office. Given an impartial commission and a sufficiently wide scope, the honesty or otherwise of the Manitoba government in its dealings with contractors will be demonstrated beyond cavil.

In every war there are patriotic grafters who rob the people and the government in supplying war material. Already they are coming to the front in Canada. Probably many of them will get a title when the war is over.



CANADA'S POLITICAL SYSTEM

Special Privilege has dominated both parties for the past 20 years, by supplying the campaign funds. So long as the people blindly follow party leaders Special Privilege will ride triumphant. When the people do their own thinking Special Privilege will come to the ground.

A Contrast of Two Careers

John Bright (1811-1889)—Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona (1820-1914)

Written for The Grain Growers' Guide by "Ironquill"

FIRST ARTICLE

Two of the most notable books of biography published during the past few years in London are the "Life of John Bright," by George Macaulay Trevelyan, and the "Life and Times of Lord Strathcona," by W. T. R. Preston. The editor of the *Grain Growers' Guide* has asked me to write articles about these two books, and it has occurred to me to link the two articles together, making the two careers which these two books deal with thus present themselves to the reader's mind in a contrast which will suggest food for thought.

These two men were among the most remarkable in the long list of men born in the nineteenth century whose names will hold a place in history. Bright was a boy of nine when Smith was born; when Bright died at the age of seventy-eight, Smith, then a man of sixty-nine, had still a quarter of a century of life ahead of him. The contrast between the two men and the work they did in the world will stand out and speak for itself in the recital of their careers.

Financier and Agitator

In the years when the future Lord Strathcona was laying the first broad foundation of the colossal wealth which he piled up before he died, by securing a large holding of the stock of the Bank of Montreal, then in its infancy, Bright and Cobden were devoting themselves wholly to leading the crusade which secured the repeal of the Corn Laws which made food dear in Great Britain. While "Donald A," as he was then known, was securing a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay Company and making himself a multi-millionaire by his achievements in railway "high finance" in the states adjoining Manitoba, Bright was devoting himself heart and soul to securing the parliamentary franchise for the working men of Great Britain. And so the contrast stands throughout.

The one was a life of self-sacrificing devotion to the highest ideals of public service and duty; the other was a life devoted to the amassing of stupendous wealth by methods which were far from having an elevating and purifying effect on Canadian public life—from which wealth, when it had grown to enormous proportions, millions were devoted to colleges and hospitals and other worthy institutions, and one historic outlay was made during the South African war in equipping and providing for the Canadian regiment which achieved such fame as the Strathcona Horse, an outlay without precedent in the history of any country.

Every man is, to a greater or less degree, what his environment has made him; but a man of strong character and will shapes his environment more than his environment shapes him, and of every man it is to be said that it rests with himself, day by day as his years are added to eternity, to determine whether higher or lower motives and aspirations shall dominate his life and his work. No books contain lessons of greater value than books of biography, provided they tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—a proviso rarely, if ever, fulfilled in complete measure.

Of the two books before us, we will consider the book written by Mr. Trevelyan (whose father was the nephew of Macaulay, the historian, and who made for himself a place in the front rank of English writers of our own time), and the life whose story is set forth so fully, so justly and sincerely and with such admirable skill in that book.

John Bright

Born at Rochdale on November 16, 1811, the son of a much respected Quaker who had started a cotton mill in that Lancashire town two years before, John Bright had no more than four and a half years' schooling outside his own home, where the best part of his early education was acquired, his mother fostering in him a love of what was best in English literature. He early developed a devotion to outdoor pursuits. In his sixteenth year he entered his father's mill, and

in due time became a partner in the business. While working faithfully and industriously in the mill, he continued his education, rising early in the morning to study.

In those years the beginnings of the agitation for parliamentary reform were in evidence in Rochdale, as in other parts

in a cabinet council, or by sharing in the deliberations of a political party did he achieve such great things, but by speaking as a private citizen, or as an individual member of parliament, nobly outspoken and unfailing in his devotion to his deepest convictions, so that more than once he had to face derision, misrepres-

My father was as poor a man as any in this crowd. He was of your own body, entirely. He boasts not—nor do I—of birth, nor of great family distinctions. What he has made, he has made by his own industry and successful commerce. What I have comes from him, and from my own exertions. I have no interest in the extravagance of government; I have no interest in seeking appointments under any government; I have no interest in pandering to the views of any government. I have nothing to gain by being the tool of any party. I come before you as the friend of my own class and order, as one of the people, as one who would on all occasions be the firm defender of your rights.

Cobden and Bright

It is the thirty years of Bright's life from his first connection with the Anti-Corn Law League to the passing of the second reform bill that constitute the most historic portion of his career. Save for his life-long friend and associate, Cobden, he stands as the sole and unique instance in history of a member of parliament in no connection with any political party, exercising an immense influence upon the thoughts and hearts of his fellow-countrymen. That powerful personal influence exerted by Bright covered the whole range of political action and touched upon all the main issues of the time. But the chief chapters in the record of his career are those that tell of the Anti-Corn Law agitation, the Crimean war, the Civil war in the United States, and the winning of the franchise for the working men. In the first of these controversies Bright served under Cobden as his chief lieutenant; during the second he fought at his side as an equal. But the American question and the great agitation for the extension of the electoral franchise were Bright's own, in which Cobden in the one case followed the initiative of his friend, and in the other took no notably active part.

Bright won for the working classes of Great Britain the right of the vote, and he won it by long years of single-handed agitation which concentrated on his head the hatred and scorn of the upper classes and of the official world, and the devoted loyalty of the mass of the people. It is only necessary to turn to the files of the *London Times* for those years, and to *Punch*, and other contemporary records, to see how bitterly Bright was reviled as a demagogue.

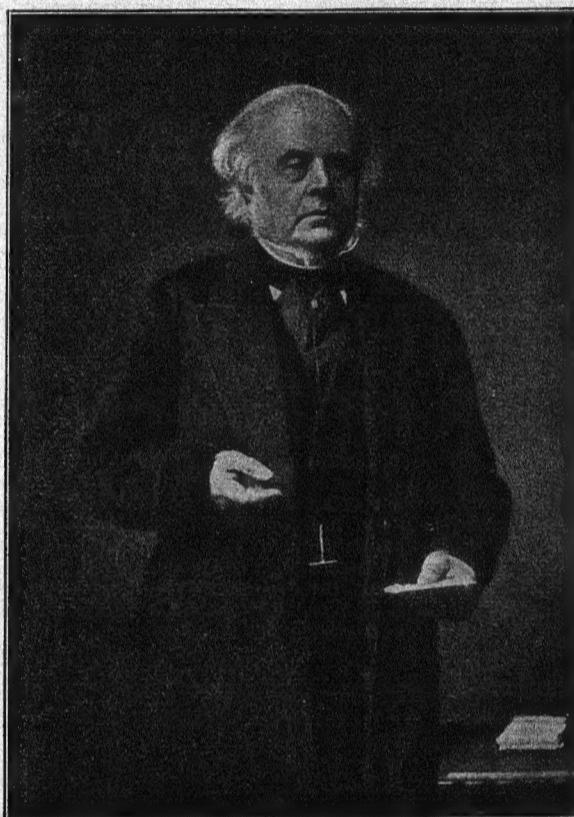
At length, after Palmerston's death in 1865, Gladstone, in three eventful years, reconstituted the Liberal party, no longer as a Whig party, but as a party of progress and democracy, sworn to carry Bright's principles into effect, and to begin by enfranchising the working classes. Then there followed in rapid succession the Franchise Act of 1867, which Disraeli, indeed, introduced, but which Bright and Gladstone compelled him to make effective, and the other reforms that were introduced in that great period of Liberal fruition, which Bright had prepared and brought about by thirty years of agitation, which might well be termed political guerilla warfare carried on from the public platform and from his place in the House of Commons as an independent member, in defiance alike of Whigs and Tories.

The Corn Law Fight

But to go back to the beginnings of the Anti-Corn Law movement, Bright himself has left us the story of how, after he had for several years taken part in the earlier stages of that great movement, he was inspired by Cobden to throw himself with all his strength into the work of organizing the historic agitation carried on by the Anti-Corn Law League. In his speech at the unveiling of the statue of Cobden in Bradford, on July 25, 1877, Bright said:

"At that time I was at Leamington, and on that day when Mr. Cobden called upon me (September 13, 1841)—for he happened to be there at the time on a

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JOHN BRIGHT

of England, and young Bright's interest in the great work to which his whole life was destined to be devoted—the work of making the conditions of life better for the mass of the people—was early kindled. It was as a member of the Rochdale Juvenile Temperance Band that he made his first attempts at public speaking. For his first speech he prepared notes; but he got his notes muddled and broke down. The chairman gave out a temperance song, and during the singing told young Bright to put his notes aside and say what came into his mind. Bright obeyed, began with much hesitancy, but found his tongue, and made an excellent address. That was in his twenty-first year. It is interesting to know that such was the first attempt at public speaking of the man who was to become unquestionably the greatest orator of his time in the English language. "He was the greatest master of English oratory that this generation has produced, or I may say several generations back," said Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Lords, on Bright's death in 1889. "I have met men who heard Pitt and Fox, and in whose judgment their eloquence at its best was inferior to Bright's."

His Speeches

In the introduction to the biography before us, Mr. Trevelyan notes that the book will be found to contain many quotations from Bright's speeches. But this is as it should be. Not only were Bright's speeches his crowning and perfect achievements, considered as oratory, but they were his great and powerful means of achieving results which were of profound importance and will keep his name in a high place in the roll of the world's truly greatest men. Not by legislative or administrative work, or by argument

sentations and bitter hostility from large sections of the public and of the membership of parliament. For years he stood almost alone.

"Against allurement, custom and a world Offended, fearless of reproach and scorn."

"They call him a demagogue," said Thomas Henry Green, speaking at Oxford, in 1867, "but whom does that name best fit? Men whose trade is to prophesy smooth things to anyone who has aught to give, or one who has been a butt for more insult and contumely than anyone else in this generation? They say he is a revolutionist, when they themselves advocate a system which, by treating five-sixths of the people as political aliens, would lead by inexorable necessity to revolution."

Colleague of Gladstone

Not until he was in his fifty-seventh year, in 1868, did he enter a cabinet, and then he was drawn in unwillingly, and only because he could not but regard it as a plain duty to accede to Gladstone's very pressing anxiety to have him as a colleague, for the furtherance of the franchise and other reforms which Bright had so deeply at heart. But, while he was a minister in the government, he still "dwelt among his own people." All thru his life he spoke to and for the mass of the British people, as a man consecrated to a high mission which lifted him high above the level of political self-seeking. Never was there a public man in any country whose whole public career, whose whole life, was more nobly consistent. What he said in one of his early election speeches (he represented a Birmingham division in the House of Commons for thirty years) in 1843, rings with the truth and sincerity that marked every moment of his whole career:

"I am a working man as much as you.

Direct Legislation

SECOND ARTICLE

An Answer to the chief objections raised against the Initiative and Referendum

By FREDERICK J. DIXON, M.P.P.

"Freak legislation" is another bugaboo raised by the opponents of Direct Legislation, who seem to imagine that the intelligence of the average elector is lower than their own. If you ask them if they personally would vote for freak legislation they will answer "No." By what process of logic they arrive at the conclusion that the majority of the electors are bigger fools than they are themselves I cannot determine.

Results Obtained

The publication of all the measures passed by Direct Legislation would surely prove whether it was conducive to freak legislation. But this method of proof its opponents continually avoid. By Direct Legislation the Swiss have established government ownership of railways, a parcels post system, an act insuring workingmen against sickness and unemployment, government control of water power, the abolition of child labor, a splendid pure food law and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of absinthe.

At the elections held in the U.S.A., November, 1914, four states adopted prohibition, two adopted woman suffrage, California passed the celebrated Redlight Abatement bill and a bill to prohibit prize fighting. If this is freak legislation we could stand a little of it in Western Canada.

Majority Rule

It should be remembered that any measure submitted to a direct vote would have to be endorsed by a majority of those voting before it would become law. If we believe in majority rule we must endorse Direct Legislation, whatever our private opinion may be of some of the laws passed by the majority. The people may make mistakes, but, as has been wisely said, "the people have a right to make their own mistakes."

When the people have the arguments for and against the measures to be voted upon sent to them sixty days before the vote is taken, as provided for in the bill we propose for Manitoba, there is little danger of freak legislation being passed.

If mistakes were made they could be rectified. Under our present system legislators sometimes make mistakes and the people have to suffer without power to prevent the mistakes or to rectify them if they are made. There can be no doubt which is the better system.

Opponents who are temperamentally aristocrats use such expressions as, "The rabble cannot legislate," "Direct Legislation means mob rule," etc. These men are afraid to trust the people. History and experience teach us that the nearer the government is to the people, the better that government is. The greatest amount of popular liberty is to be found in what are called the self-governing countries. It is in countries like Russia and Turkey where the common people are unenfranchised and government is in the hands of a privileged few that we find despotism in its worst form. It has been rightly said "The cure for the ills of democracy is more democracy." Shall the legislators rule the people or shall the people rule the legislators? That is the question. There can be but one answer. The people must be supreme.

The Statesman's Business

As Buckle, the great English historian says, "The proper business of the statesman is to contrive the means by which certain ends may be effected, leaving it to the general voice of the country to determine what those ends shall be, and shaping his own conduct, not according to his own principles, but according to the wishes of the people for whom he legislates and whom he is bound to obey."

It ill becomes elected representatives to speak of the electors as "a mob," or "a rabble." The average elector is quite capable of rendering an intelligent verdict upon any public question after the arguments on both sides have been fairly presented.

The "Rubber Stamp" Objection

"Representatives will become mere rubber stamps to register the will of the people," declare some who seem to think that it would be wrong for the will of the people to be registered. Personally, I always leaned to the idea that that was what representatives were for. This "rubber stamp" objection is intended to convey the idea that under Direct Legislation elected representatives would be mere figureheads. It would have a very different effect. Men now preferred by party leaders are men with elastic consciences, men who will vote with their party every time irrespective of their own personal opinions. When the fate of a party is staked on a measure, party loyalty is often exalted at the expense of honest opinion. With Direct Legislation in force a popular verdict upon any measure could be obtained without the fate of any party being involved. This would leave legislators free to express their honest opinions and would put a premium upon intelligent independence.

Many good men now refrain from entering politics because they do not wish to sacrifice their independence upon the altar of partyism. Direct Legislation would open the way for representatives untrammeled by party ties who wished to make laws under the supervision of the people.

It is not intended that the people should vote on all laws. The great bulk of legislation would still be enacted by duly elected representatives and only on special occasions would the Initiative and Referendum be invoked when representatives failed to correctly interpret public opinion or attempted to pass unpopular legislation.

About Switzerland

It has been said by men who ought to be better informed, that "Direct Legislation might work all right in a small country like Switzerland, but it would not work in Manitoba." There are over 3,000,000 people in Switzerland and half a million in Manitoba. The following figures show that the Swiss population is very mixed in the matters of language and religion.

Switzerland

Population in 1900	3,315,443
Language—	
German	2,319,105
French	733,220
Italian	222,247
Romance	38,677
Religion—	
Protestants	1,916,157
Catholics	1,379,664
Jews	12,264

Unprejudiced men who have gone to Switzerland to investigate this question agree that Direct Legislation is a great blessing there. Surely, if it works all right in a nation of such an heterogeneous character, it should work all right in Manitoba with its half million people of a more homogenous character.

Another very trivial objection ad-

vanced is that "Direct Legislation has been before the people of the United States for fifty years and no move has been made to incorporate it into national affairs." This statement is not true, and if it were it would not be important. It is not true because repeated attempts have been made to incorporate Direct Legislation into the federal constitution. At the present time there is an organization called "The National Popular Government League," which is working for a Gateway Amendment, which provides for the incorporation of the Initiative and Referendum into the federal constitution. This, however, has no direct bearing upon our case. At present we are urging the adoption of Direct Legislation for provincial matters which correspond to state affairs on the other side of the line.

All the states, except Delaware, provide for the amendment of their constitutions by Direct Legislation. In many states all legislation is subject to the Initiative and Referendum. Its rapid adoption in state affairs is a good indication of its popularity. It was adopted by:

South Dakota in	1898
Utah in	1900
Oregon in	1902
Nevada in	1905
Montana in	1906
Oklahoma in	1907
Maine in	1908
Missouri in	1908
Arkansas in	1910
New Mexico in	1911
California in	1911
Arizona in	1911
Nebraska in	1912
Washington in	1912

Volumes could not say more than this table. If our opponents contend that the non-adoption of Direct Legislation for federal affairs is an argument against it, surely we, with a greater show of reason, may argue that its rapid adoption for state affairs is an argument in favor of its adoption for provincial purposes.

The "Un-British" Argument

"Direct Legislation is un-British" say some persons who have either a slight knowledge of British history or a constitutional blindness to facts. This cry "It is un-British" is one of the weakest objections which can be raised against any reform and yet it is raised against all reforms. If it were true it would have little weight with thinking men. Many good and useful things have originated outside of the British Isles, and the reason Great Britain is a pattern of good government to the world is because she has never hesitated to make improvements, irrespective of their origin, when it has been clearly shown that these improvements would advance the safety, honor and welfare of the British people. Adaptability to the present needs of the people irrespective of ancient history, is the fundamental principle of British government. In spite of this well known fact there are certain individuals who apparently imagine that the bare assertion that a desirable reform is "un-British" is sufficient to condemn it.

It requires no great exercise of the imagination to picture one of these misguided individuals solemnly adjuring the voters of Manitoba to gaze no more on Grecian sculpture, to heed no more the Roman law, to have done with the algebra of Babylon, to shun Euclid like a plague, to be blind to the paintings of Raphael and Angelo, deaf to the music of Mozart and Wagner, to scorn the philosophy of Socrates and Plato, to read not the poetry of Homer and Virgil, and to treat with contempt such Yankee notions as the steamship and telephone, for, be it known, to all concerned, these things are very "un-British."

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How Has Your Association Helped Your Community?

CASH \$22.00 CASH

For The Best Answers

Many farmers do not realize what valuable work the local Grain Growers' Associations, or the local unions of the United Farmers of Alberta can do for their community. In order to show what has been done, we are making a competition open to everybody on the question "How has your Association helped your community?" This competition is not necessarily confined to local secretaries, but any man or women in the community who knows what work the Association has done can write the article for us and enter the competition.

For the best article received we will pay	\$8.00
For the second best article received we will pay	\$6.00
For the third best article received we will pay	\$5.00
For the fourth best article received we will pay	\$3.00

In this article it will be necessary to tell the membership of your Association and how many farmers in the district who are not members. We want to know how your meetings are conducted, and whether the women and the young people take an interest in the meetings. We want to know how frequently you meet in the winter and in the summer. Has your Association helped to develop its members as public speakers? Has it helped to educate the farmers to better business methods, and has it encouraged more community spirit and has it assisted in developing higher ideals? We also want to know what your Association has done in the way of co-operative buying and how much it has saved the farmers. If you have established an Association library, let us know if it is a success and how well it is patronized. What do you find is the best method of getting outsiders into your Association? Do the women members meet with the men or have they a separate Association? Do you hold picnics in the summertime? What has your Association done towards improving rural schools in the way of better school buildings, school gardens or any other way. Has your Association secured a good loading platform, scales or any other improvement. Any other good work for the community that your Association has done should also be dealt with in these articles.

These articles must not be over 1,500 words in length and must be written on one side of the paper only. The prizes will not necessarily go to the Association with the largest membership, nor those that have done the most co-operative buying, but rather to those Associations that have given the most all round value to the farmers in their community. These articles must be received in The Guide office not later than April 24. Do not put anything else in the envelope except the article and address your letter.

Association Competition

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Strawberry Growing on the Farm

The Most Important of all Small Fruits

By W. J. Boughen, President, Dauphin Horticultural Society

The strawberry is the most important of all small fruits. This is an absolute statement and particular persons might require some qualification. Still, I believe over fifty per cent. of my readers will agree without question that the strawberry is at least the most desirable of all small fruits. I have tried a good many varieties, probably twenty. I obtained my first variety from one of the Western seed houses about eighteen years ago and I think they were the old "Wilson." They bore fruit intermittently and I think there are some in the district yet.

Then I got some of Prof. Hansen's hybrid variety, the "Dakota." The pedigree of the "Dakota" runs thus: A wild Manitoba strawberry from near Winnipeg was used as the male parent and a large, high quality tame berry as the female parent. Hansen raised to fruitage some eight thousand seedlings (you may imagine the vast amount of work involved—genius is usually poorly paid), and of these eight thousand he kept only one and consigned the rest to that pyre of many horticultural hopes, the "brush pile." This one was selected for its hardiness, for its prolificacy, for its quality of fruit and for its plant making propensities. It is a dark red berry of pleasant, keen flavor when fully ripe. It grows as big as the average strawberry and its flowers are perfect or bi-sexual. The berries will ship fairly well and are either conical or wedge-shaped. I have had a few wedge-shaped ones over two inches broad. They are perfectly hardy without protection, but are better for it. We cover with straw or strawy horse manure in early winter and then rake off some of it in the early spring. This covering retards the bloom-

ing season and often brings them safely past spring frosts. The most tender time for strawberry plants is when they are in full bloom. Last year a June frost did not destroy the green berries nor the unopened buds, but the full blossom was totally destroyed. By leaving some uncovered you can have them two weeks in advance of those covered, but as the mulch, especially on a dry year like the last, holds the moisture by shading from the sun and preventing evaporation you will have the better crop on the mulched patch. I always leave a check patch of every variety without covering to test it for hardiness.

Varieties Desirable and Undesirable

I have tried and discarded "Senator Dunlap," "Beder Wood," "Commonwealth," "New York," "Glen Mary," "Lovett," "Stevens," "Late Champion," "Warfield," and a few others. I have only the "Dakota," "Splendid," and "Crescent" at present. The two latter seem to be hardy without protection. The "Splendid" is recommended by bulletin 62 of the Central Experimental Farm as being one of the best for both home use and commercial growing. It was originated by C. H. Sumner, Sterling, Illinois, and is described as follows: Fruit roundish, medium to large, deep red, seeds not prominent, flesh red, juicy, acid, moderately firm; above medium quality, early to medium season, plants vigorous, numerous runners; a productive early variety. It has perfect flowers.

The "Crescent" has imperfect flowers and is a conical, tart berry. This variety should not be planted alone.

The chief drawbacks to making money

in strawberry culture in Manitoba are white grubs and drought. Four out of every five crates of strawberries raised in America are grown under irrigation. So altho we have now had two very dry Junes in succession don't imagine our province is the worst in the world to grow strawberries.

J. L. McKay, of Dauphin, an old strawberry specialist from Nova Scotia, told me the other day in discussing strawberry culture that a strawberry was simply "water and sunshine." The trick is to get the right blend. I am going to try to blend these with a centrifugal pump this summer, and if I do I will keep track of costs and results and give Guide readers the benefit of my experiment.

Plants and Planting

Now a word about plants and planting and I am done. Often in sending out plants to purchasers we send them out after they have made considerable spring growth. Some people kick unless they get big plants, but plants should be sent out dormant before any spring growth takes place in order to give best results. About a third should be pruned off the roots before planting. This induces the plant to send out several new white roots at each cut. Only last year's plants should be used; they can be told by the yellowish roots. Black rooted plants seldom live and have no vitality anyway. Get your plants from the nearest place obtainable provided you can get the right varieties. Be sure to plant varieties with perfect flowers, or if you use an imperfect variety then it is necessary to get also a variety with perfect flowers to plant every third row. The cultivated varieties can

be grown successfully everywhere where wild ones are found. The "Dakota" is growing successfully in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Perhaps I should say a word in regard to the everbearing strawberries. I have three varieties, "American," "Productive" and "Superb." They are hardy and bear a few berries all summer of good quality, but I can't see enough in them to grow them commercially. They might do better under irrigation. We plant them in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 1½ to 2 feet apart in the row. Long rows are desirable as time may be saved in cultivation. Two persons can work well at this job. Use a line of binder twine and get the rows straight. Keep the roots of the plant wet while planting. One person takes a spade and opens a hole by forcing the spade into the ground, pressing it forward and backward. As soon as it is withdrawn the other person spreads the roots and puts the plant in position, taking care to plant with the crown just above the surface. It may be firmed with the foot of the planter. All blossoms are to be snipped off the first summer, and with diligent weeding and cultivation you will have a fine matted row by fall with the probability of berries galore next summer.

The mulch left in the rows, I should have said before, besides preventing drying out serves to keep the berries clean when the violent storms send the rain down in torrents as it did (not) last summer.

All grain intended for seed should be cleaned and graded, in order to retain only the strong kernels.

Farm Experiences

CORN GROWING IN THE WEST

My experience in growing corn in the West has not been in growing it in large quantities, as I have never grown more than half an acre in one season, but it has been over a period of fourteen years and ought to be of some value to those who have an idea that corn cannot be grown successfully in our prairie provinces.

Our climate, tho not as good as Ontario or farther south, I will admit, appears to be fairly conducive to proper growing and ripening of the earlier varieties, such as Squaw, Free Press (Patterson) and Gehu. The season seems to be a trifle short at both ends, but the hastening of the ripening can be materially increased by careful selection for seed of the choicest and earliest ripened cobs. This can be done by close scrutiny during August, marking those cobs by tying colored strings on them and later harvesting them separate from the rest.

Early Varieties

Great importance should be attached to developing a strain in the West that is suitable to the climate, and I unhesitatingly recommend the two varieties, viz: Free Press (Patterson) and Gehu. I have grown the first-named ever since it was introduced, having got my start from thirty grains supplied from the Free Press office, and I have never failed but one year in bringing this excellent corn to maturity. The Gehu is an excellent corn, too, tho my experience with it has only been over a period of three years. I have always found it ripened quite as early as the former, and I have every reason to believe it will prove equally as good. The above named varieties grow to about the same height, that of six feet, and for roasting ears far eclipse that of our old, well known Squaw corn. These two varieties should make a good fodder corn for feeding from the sheaf

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads in the spring? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

or for silage purposes. The Free Press is an eight-rowed and the Gehu a ten or twelve-rowed corn. Both are a bright yellow in color.

Saving Seed Corn

A great deal of choice seed corn is ruined year after year by poor handling and storing. When corn is taken from the stock it contains about 25 per cent. of moisture, and unless this moisture is reduced considerably before freezing weather sets in, the vitality of the seed is materially lessened. Some artificial means is almost necessary in our western climate to get rid of this moisture. Probably there is no better place for the average farmer to dry his seed corn than in the kitchen, garret, or some other place well ventilated, directly over a heated room. Corn dried in this way will show up exceptionally well when tested for vitality.

The growing of different varieties close together should not be followed, because corn hybridizes very easily, and if this practice is continued will soon spoil your original variety.

Planting and Cultivation

A word or so about the planting and

cultivation. I always sow with the seed drill, spacing the rows wide enough to use the scuffer between rows, and opening the drill to sow two and a half bushels of wheat to the acre. This plants it quite thick enough. I usually sow on summer-fallow land or where potatoes have been grown the year previous, and I sow it immediately after I have my wheat sown. This may seem early, but I have always found the spring frosts do not injure it very much, and there is nothing like getting it in early and thereby avoid the fall frosts that might catch it.

I have never used any fungicide to treat the seed before planting, and have not noticed much smut in any crop I have ever grown. I harvest with the binder and stock in small round stocks.

I feel quite enthusiastic about growing corn in our prairie provinces, and I don't think the day is far distant when we will be growing corn that will make the more southern growers sit up and take notice.

Sask.

G. A. H.

TO MAKE A FLOAT

The "Float" or "Planker," as it is sometimes called, occupies an important place in the farmer's equipment. It is easily and cheaply constructed in the following manner: Take three pieces of two by twelve plank of the desired length. I would advise 12 feet for a three-horse and 16 feet for a four-horse outfit. Lay the first plank on the ground with the front edge raised about two inches, then lay the second plank along the rear edge of the first, lapping about four inches, repeat with the third plank and spike; this leaves them on the bevel. Then get two pieces of 4 by 4, notch them to fit the planks, place them at a convenient distance apart and spike them to the planks from the underside. To the front end of these pieces of 4 by 4 nail an old horse-shoe, and connect the horse-shoes by a chain or strong piece of wire, and the implement is ready to hitch on to. When loaded with stones and used immediately after the breaking plow, it does almost as good a job as the packer, and as a serviceable float can be constructed for under five dollars, and a packer costs here one hundred and forty-three, this phase of the matter is worthy of a little attention. When used later on breaking that has been summer-tillled, it not only does good work in pulverising the sod, but also accomplishes excellent results in filling up slight inequalities in the surface of the ground, such as buffalo wallows, etc. The high badger knobs are also somewhat toned down by its agency. In working such cultivated land, whether breaking or plowing, care should be taken to follow immediately with the harrow, for if the land is left smooth a lot of moisture will be lost by evaporation. If used just before the drill, the rows can be seen better and the horses will have better footing. The drill will roughen the surface and check evaporation, tho of course it is advisable to follow the drill with the harrow.

—G.D.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A THOUSAND COLOR SCHEMES The Master Artist Provides Color Programs for Every Fancy

I have chosen, as my contribution to this week's issue, to relate the work and interests of the housewife to the whole great world out-of-doors.

To attain the best results we will have to pretend that we are going to re-decorate and re-furnish a particular room in our house, and are in search of a color scheme for it. Let us go out of doors to look for it. As the season advances we will find a thousand complete color plans laid out before us, each one lovelier than the last.

At the very outset there is the pussy willow with its lovely grey-green and pale yellow tinges and the darker color of the branches. Since the wall color in any color scheme should be a quiet and restful one, the grey-green should be the wall color, with the yellow of the flowers and the color of the stem used in rugs and curtains. Then one must look at the plant and notice the proportion in which nature uses each of these colors and apply them accordingly.

A little later in the year there appears a little plant like a buttercup which grows in low places and blooms all summer long. Its leaves, cut into many divisions, are dark green or rusty brown on top and a very soft greyish green underneath. It is called the silver weed. The flowers are a bright buttercup yellow and the stems purplish red. Here the wall color should be the greyish or silver green, the curtains vivid yellow and the rug the deeper green, with just a hint of the purplish red and yellow. The wolf willow with its lovely silvery foliage would afford a color scheme of uncommon loveliness, the wild flax, the dead grass as a background for the purple flowers in the fall; the wild rose leaves after they have been frosted into the most gorgeous bronze green and coppery reds. The point is to observe the whole plant, the setting of the plant, the color of the leaves, top and bottom, the color of the flower, top and bottom, and the color of the stem.

But nature supplies many other sources of color inspiration than plants. Mary Harrod Northend, writing in *The Mother's Magazine* on house furnishing, tells of a room furnished in the exquisite coloring of the bluebird. The dusky grey of the underneath parts of the bird was used for the walls, the portieres and furniture were in the cobalt blue of the wings, and the shades for the lights and a sofa cushion or two were in the dusty red of the throat patch. For curtains a printed linen was used which combined the blue, grey and red with black and green. The furniture was painted grey to match the walls and finished with black lines. One can readily imagine that it must have been a very lovely room.

The point is that one should not wait until one is really in a position to make one's house over to begin hunting in Mother Nature's closet for color schemes, because it will be found that a great measure of the pleasure is in discovering nature's marvellous arrangements of colors. The woman in the country has no need to bewail her years of absence from great cities, if she will but go to school to the master decorator, she will find spread out before her complete color plans of a loveliness attained by no city designer.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Two little girls, Zella and Violet Morrow, of Macklin, Sask., wrote to me the other day and enclosed with their letters a money order for One Dollar. Will they please let me know what I am supposed to do with the money, as they said not a word about it in their letters.

F. M. B.

WOMEN DISGUSTED TOO

Dear Miss Beynon:—If one of your readers who signs "Disgusted," feels

really so, there are others who, far from sharing the same feeling, appreciate the cartoons which are responsible for "Disgusted's" disgust, and recognize that they are just appropriate, and illustrate the laws of these western provinces. So, "Disgusted" has no reason to be disgusted at the cartoons, but he should reserve his disgust for the laws of this country, inasmuch as they affect the rights of women.

It takes courage to expose the truth in its bare light, as you have done, Miss Beynon, and that, regardless of the criticisms, which you certainly knew those cartoons would bring you, on the part of some of your readers. Notwithstanding this consideration, you have bravely brought to light, in a very realistic and forcible manner, the way women are liable to be treated any time by the laws of the land.

I believe that cartoons such as these are just the thing to educate the public. The Guide has done a great deal in this direction, and this corner of the Guide, devoted to the interests of women, and conducted by you, Miss Bey-

non, has the right to enlighten and educate its readers.

"Disgusted" says the cartoons are offensive. Perhaps they are. Does he realize that the laws affecting women's rights are offensive, too? When just laws governing women's rights are enacted, and men and women alike, enjoy equal rights and privileges, then there will be no longer cause for "Disgusted" to be disgusted at the cartoons, nor will the women of the western provinces be disgusted any longer at the unfair and unjust treatment they are receiving.

"Disgusted" entertains fears that the prospects of the bachelors of Saskatchewan for matrimony will be hurt by the publishing of the Tightwad cartoons. To this I will answer, "If the bachelors of Saskatchewan have a right sense of justice and fair play, they will experience no difficulty in finding a companion for life, if they will take the trouble to assure their wives by a good binding contract, or agreement of their rightful share in the property, otherwise, let them remain single, and let them not wonder, if girls feel no attraction for the married state in Saskatchewan or any other western province."

I will conclude with a word of caution to the girls. Lest the story of Jenny Tightwad should repeat itself, let them not rely on verbal promises—they are easily broken. Nothing less than a good contract in due form should satisfy them. They will then face the difficulties of life with better cheer, feel more encouragement in the discharge of their household duties and

be more alive to their sense of responsibilities, besides entertaining a better opinion of their husbands, when they know that they are more than mere unpaid servants in their husband's homes.

FAIR PLAY NO. 3

FOUR LEAN YEARS IN FIVE

Dear Madam:—In reply to a letter by "Canadian" in your issue of February, 17 asking how people can become so completely destitute of clothing in one year, I should like to say that the destitute districts are not suffering from one year's drought alone, but from four years of drought.

These people mostly homesteaded in 1909 or 1910 with about enough capital to carry them for one and a half years. In the five succeeding years, owing to the drought, there has only been one paying crop, two years of total crop failure, and two in which the crop yielded about ten bushels to the acre of poor grade wheat. The year of the good crop, No. 1 wheat only sold for 60 cents a bushel.

Living between twenty-five and a

for your room, if you will enclose two cents for postage.

F. M. B.

WHERE THE CLOTHES GO

Dear Miss Beynon:—In reply to "Canadian" in the issue of the Guide of February 17, I would like to state that the scarcity of clothing is easily explained, that is, in our settlement. There have been two crop failures exceeding each other and the previous year (a good growing season) the settlers had very little breaking done, ten to twenty acres was the average. It can easily be imagined to what straits a family can be brought, particularly where there are a number of children.

Now I wrote to the Bureau of Labor and they helped me quite a lot, and I can assure "Canadian" and all others who have helped that their labors proved a veritable Godsend to the needy, and if in the future our circumstances permit I should certainly consider it my duty to help others in distress thru force of circumstances over which they have no control.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

STRAW HAT DYE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am here again with a request and nothing to offer. Tho I'm still a very interested reader of the Country Homemakers' page, I do not consider myself capable of writing a letter worth while. I find many helpful hints and suggestions, but I find it hard to remember just the right thing to do just in the right time, especially in the bringing up of children.

Well, now to my request. As I'm busy making over and retrimming summer hats, I came across a saxe colored straw hat which is very much faded. How could one give a new color to it? I would like black. I tried liquid bootlene oil polish, but it comes off if wet. I would very much like some information as to whether it can be done at all, and how, as the hat is otherwise perfectly good yet. I am enclosing 25 cents, 10 cents for one booklet, "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," 15 cents for three booklets, "Teaching Truths to Children." If this letter only reaches the W.P.B., as I expect, please just print the request. Wishing your work every success,

LOVER OF WOODS.

There is a hat dye which can be purchased from the department stores here at ten cents a can. Colors include champagne, straw, russet, navy and other shades besides black.—F. M. B.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE FOR BOYS

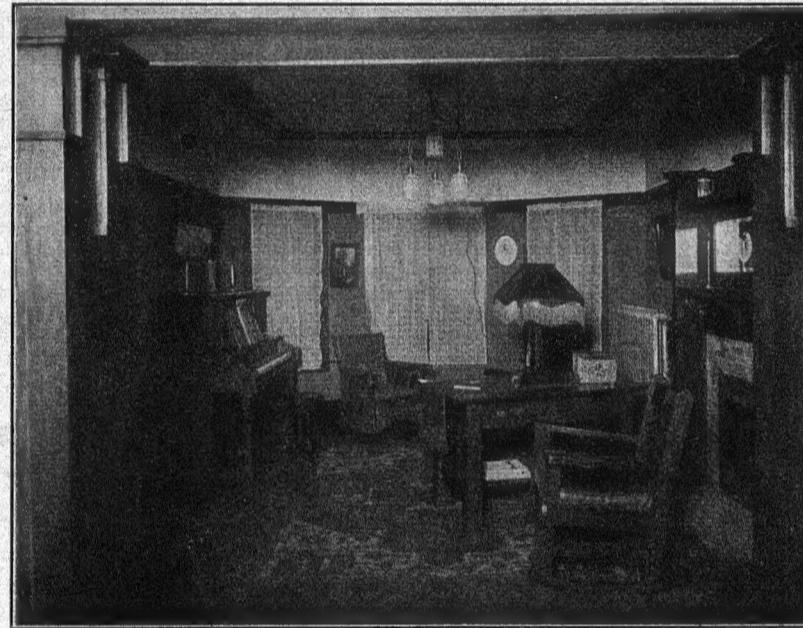
By Carrie May Ashton

The mother whose girls are all boys will do well to initiate them early in life in housekeeping accomplishments. Many a boy is proud of his skill as a cook, thanks to his mother's common sense.

My own sons are as handy in the kitchen as most girls. My oldest son began getting Thursday night suppers and Sunday night lunches when he was eleven years old. I was practically laid on the shelf one summer, and would not deprive my good maid of her leisure afternoons, so there was nothing else to be done. My boy soon enjoyed his novel responsibility, gradually learned the practical rudiments of cooking, and took great pride in the results of his skill. He could make first-class biscuit, popovers, Johnny cake, cookies, and occasionally cake, besides frying bacon, making toast, coffee and tea, and frying potatoes.

My younger son had the benefit of a two years' course of cooking lessons at the boys' club, and was very proud of his white cap and apron, and of being one of three or four chosen to demonstrate biscuit and cookies at an entertainment given by the club.

Boys who are taught to be practical and helpful in the home make better and less exacting husbands we all know.



A glimpse of a livingroom which is simply and tastefully furnished

non, has the right to enlighten and educate its readers.

"Disgusted" says the cartoons are offensive. Perhaps they are. Does he realize that the laws affecting women's rights are offensive, too? When just laws governing women's rights are enacted, and men and women alike, enjoy equal rights and privileges, then there will be no longer cause for "Disgusted" to be disgusted at the cartoons, nor will the women of the western provinces be disgusted any longer at the unfair and unjust treatment they are receiving.

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hundred miles from a town, all buying and selling has been carried on at a great disadvantage to the farmer, his freighting expenses have been enormous. So you will see that not in one year out of five has he been able to spare any cash for replenishing the wardrobe for himself or his family. I think your correspondent will agree, that old clothes which have been patched, mended and made over for four years, will have to be thrown away at last.

This is why the homesteaders are so terribly hard up for clothing this winter.

A HOMESTEADER'S WIFE

COLOR FOR NORTH ROOM

Dear Madam:—Thru your columns would you help me to solve a question regarding painting a north room used as a kitchen and dining room. It has a low ceiling and on dark, gloomy days looks rather dull. Would it be advisable to use a light cream or something light for ceiling and walls to a certain distance down, and then use a darker shade? Please give me your advice on this matter thru the columns, using only anonymous name.

"HOUSEWIFE"

Unless there are very many little folk to soil the walls, I would paint the whole room a pretty buff color, with cream ceiling, as using two tints on the walls would tend to make the ceiling seem still lower. When paint is used it can easily be wiped off and kept spotless.

I will be glad to send you a sample of what seems to me a good wall color

OFFICERS:		
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Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary	

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Official Circular No. 5

To the Officers and Members of
Local Union, No.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The board of directors when considering how best to carry out the Convention's resolution concerning co-operative business, came to the conclusion that it would not be wise at the present time to try to organize a new wholesale co-operative society, but that it would be better to make an arrangement with the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. for doing the wholesale business of our unions. The Elevator Co. has, therefore, come into an agreement with the U. F. A. to act as our agent in the purchase and sale of all kinds of commodities, the Company to secure the best possible rates from the manufacturers or other concerns, on all such lines as may be required. It must be clearly understood by all our unions that the agreement in no way interferes with the liberty of any union, or any group of unions, to do direct business for themselves; they can continue any direct business arrangements they may have now, or make any new direct business arrangements they may find convenient. Under the agreement the Elevator Co. will act as buying and selling agent for any union or group of unions that desire to do business with the company, and we have made the agreement in the hope that the Elevator Co. will render such good service as will win the confidence of all our unions.

All business, excepting grain, will be done on a commission basis; the Elevator Co. has opened a separate U. F. A. commission account, and your directors have appointed a special committee, consisting of J. Speakman, H. W. Wood and H. G. Vickery, to supervise this account, to regulate the amount of the commission, and to deal with any complaints that may arise. All vouchers and documents of any kind relating to this business to be open to the inspection of this committee. We have every safeguard that this will be a commission-earning, not a profit-making business. As this is a commission business the company is not obliged to carry any stock of goods that may be required by the unions.

The business is on a strictly cash basis. For less than carload lots, the cash must accompany the orders; for carload lots, a sufficient deposit with the order and the balance to be paid by the local unions on the basis of demand drafts against documents.

The company will supply the local unions with quotations on any commodities that may be required. This agreement can be terminated at any time by either party giving three months' notice in writing to the other party, but in case it is terminated, all business in hand and contracts outstanding, even if not completed at the expiration of the said three months, shall be completed in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

We recommend this arrangement to the attention of every local union and we are sure that if it is carefully worked it will result in saving a considerable amount of money for many of our members.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES SPEAKMAN, Pres.
P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Secy.

Calgary, April 1.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 6

To the Officers and Members of Local Union, No.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am enclosing herewith a sample copy of the new annual report containing the reports of the various committees for the year 1914, and the minutes of our annual convention, held in Edmonton last January. Unions wishing to secure a supply of these reports should instruct their secretary to write for same at once. A remittance of two cents for each copy of the annual report must be made in advance. An equal number of

copies of the Constitution and By Laws will be sent free of charge if desired.

The charge for the annual reports is to cover the cost of postage, which is heavy under ordinary circumstances and will be still further increased when the new postal rates come into effect on April 15 next. I might point out that each local union, if they do no more, should keep a copy of the annual reports as issued on file for reference purposes, but every union should have at least a few annual reports in their possession for the use of officers and prospective new members. The cost of issuing these annual reports is considerable, and as no direct charge is made for same, our members would do well to see that this literature is used in such a way that interest in our work will be created among non-members of the Association, thus securing indirect returns in that way.

Supplies for Local Unions

You will find in this circular a revised price list of supplies for the use of local unions. It is being issued on instructions from the Board of Directors in an effort to remove somewhat the financial burden under which this office has been laboring for the past year or so on account of the fact that the price charged for supplies was not sufficient to cover the labor and other expenditure involved in sending out the numerous orders received. An article has already appeared in the Guide, going into various phases of this question in detail, and it will not be necessary, therefore, to repeat them in this circular. I would draw your attention particularly, however, to the special arrangements we have made for the printing of individual local union letter heads with envelopes to match. These letter heads will have printed thereon the name and number of your local, with the name of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, with their post office addresses, if so desired. The envelopes will bear the U. F. A. monogram in miniature with the post office address of the secretary-treasurer, for convenience in returning a letter to sender if wrongly addressed.

We still have a few hundred copies of the "Course of Study" left from the second shipment. The first order proved insufficient to meet the demand and we had to secure another thousand copies, the price for which had to be advanced to 15 cents per copy. The pamphlet is still good value at that price, and we hope that it will not be long before the few hundred copies remaining will have been taken off our hands.

Government Seed Grain

Some farmers still seem to be unaware that the time limit for filing applications for seed grain expired on March 10, and that distribution is now in full swing. A few years ago numerous complaints were sent in to this office in regard to the quality and price of the grain being distributed, and these complaints have already started to make their appearance this year, tho generally speaking, there does not seem to be anything like as much dissatisfaction as on former occasions. For the guidance of any who feel that they must send in their complaint to this office, I would like to say that if we are to secure any satisfaction for the party complaining the following details must be observed in making the complaint:

1.—We require a fair sample of the grain, weighing at least 1 lb.

2.—The number of the car from which the grain is taken.

3.—The Inspector's slip, or details thereof which will be found in each sack.

This latter refers to a slip of paper which is placed in each sack of grain, giving the Inspector's name, or number, and other information which in making the complaint will enable us to definitely locate the party who was responsible for O.K.-ing the grain and per-

mitting it to go forward for seeding purposes.

Legal Information Bureau

I beg to advise you that arrangements have been made with a reputable firm of lawyers in Calgary, Messrs. Short, Ross, Selwood, Shaw and Mayhood, for the establishment of a legal information bureau for the benefit of the members of the United Farmers of Alberta. Thru this bureau you will be able to secure an opinion on legal queries which you can rely upon. The charge for such service will be \$1.00 and this amount must be remitted with the request for information. The fee will not, of course, cover an opinion on complicated legal problems involving more than a cursory investigation. Inquiries coming under this head should be sent direct to the Central Office on a separate sheet of paper and we recommend that such inquiries be sent in thru the local secretary as the service is for members of the U. F. A. only. Another reason why such inquiries should come thru the local secretary is so that he will receive a copy of the reply and the information thus secured can be given out at the next meeting of the union for the benefit of those present, and can then be placed on the files of the local union for future reference in cases of a similar nature. Anyone wishing to secure the benefit of this service by writing direct to the Central Office, must first be vouched for as a member of the U. F. A. in good standing, by the president, secretary, or other officer of his local union.

General

On April 15 next the new stamp taxes will come into force, and will affect this office and the Association in general very considerably. Among other things there will be an extra tax of one cent on every letter and circular which goes out of this office, to say nothing of an extra tax on parcels and other things. In the month of February alone, which is a short month, more than 880 letters, 1400 circulars and 250 parcels were mailed from this office, so that you can judge somewhat the effect that it will have on us. In addition, there will be a tax on money orders, postal notes and cheques, the bulk of which will probably have to be borne by the local unions. So far as this office is concerned the regular mail will, of course, be attended to as usual; the number of circulars may, however, be cut down. I have not the authority of the Directors for this, but it is my intention to propose that in place of the circulars which involve considerable expense to the Central Office, not only in postage but in labor also, we make a more general use of the Alberta page of the Grain Growers' Guide, our official organ, and instead of sending out fifteen or sixteen circulars a year, we cut that number in half if necessary and instead of mailing each circular separately to each local secretary, reach them thru the medium of the Alberta Section of the Guide and send out a circular direct only once every two or three months. I have heard many opinions expressed in regard to our official circular. It has been stated that not one half of them are ever read at meetings of the local unions; some have recommended their discontinuance altogether, others claim that such a move would be far from popular. We would welcome an expression of opinion from any of our local unions as to:

1.—Their opinion as to the usefulness of our official circular.

2.—Suggestions for its improvement if meeting with favor.

3.—The suggestion to reduce the number of circulars sent direct and make a more general use of the Alberta Section of the Guide.

Special Rates on Feed

The special rates which our Association secured from the railway companies last fall for the transportation

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin	Banff
Edmonton—George Long	Name
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
MacLeod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. B. Sparks	Jenner

of feed into the dry districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan should have expired on March 31 under the old tariff. I am pleased to announce, however, that a telegram has just been received from the Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, C. P. R., advising us that in accordance with the terms of correspondence received by him from our Association, the special rate has been extended another month so that the rate is now good until May 1. Any farmer desirous of availing himself of this special rate or intending to bring in feed, should note this and arrange for shipment prior to that date, as unless some extraordinary circumstances make it necessary, we do not intend to ask for any further extension of the privilege.

Bulletin on Potato Growing

I am requested by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to announce that a special bulletin on potato growing has been printed and that same can be secured from the Department on application. I would suggest that our secretaries be instructed to write for sufficient copies of this bulletin for each member of the union, and that same be distributed for the information of all.

Yours fraternally,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

GOING FOR THE RECORD

I am just in receipt of membership dues for one hundred members from W. Cross, secretary of Nanton Central Union No. 367. Further membership dues received two days ago from Cayley Union No. 259, brought the membership for that union up to ninety-seven paid up this year. This places Nanton and Cayley Unions easily in the lead so far as our Association is concerned this year, and neither of these unions, while they have been in existence for some time, have been anything out of the ordinary hitherto. It is evident, however, that both of them this year are making a bid to become leaders in the Association, and some of those who have held the honor in previous years will have to look to their laurels.

BOYS AND GIRLS ENCOURAGED

Acme Union, No. 62, has recently taken up one phase of work to which considerably more time might well be devoted by some of our unions. This is in connection with the local agricultural society. A boys and girls' competition is being arranged, the contestants all to be of school age and their parents to be members of the U.F.A. or Women's Auxiliary, with prizes for the successful contestants. To the boy or girl raising the best calf will be presented as good a calf as was raised by the contestant or cash value to the amount of \$25. To the boy or girl raising the best hog will be given a duplicate or \$15 in cash. To the one who raises the best hen and six chickens \$5, and to the growers of the best bushel of potatoes \$5. This is a splendid way of interesting the young people in actual farm work. It is also paving the way to making them more satisfied with farming conditions. The character of many of our local fairs throughout the province might be rendered considerably better by the active assistance of our locals or our district associations. The Acme union is to be congratulated on the step which it has taken in this respect.

"Wasn't King John a wicked man?" said the professor's little daughter the other evening. "He used to run over people with his motor cars."

The professor was puzzled. "Haven't you made a mistake?" he inquired, doubtfully. "Surely your teacher didn't tell you that?"

"Oh, yes, she did. She told us that King John ground down the people with his taxis."

April 7, 1915

EXECUTIVE:	
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning	Regina
President—J. A. Mahay	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Percival
Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	Langham
Thos. Sales	Orcadia
J. F. Held	Orcadia
DIRECTORS AT LARGE:	
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Flatt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

The Saskatchewan page of this week's issue of The Guide is being devoted especially to reports and correspondence connected with the patriotic contributions of the association. A list was published some time ago. That appearing in this issue is a list of contributions received since the last list was published.

Many thousands of copies of forms for contributors to the Patriotic Acre fund to sign have been sent out to locals and to others requesting the same. We are pleased to state that a very large number of locals have taken up this matter in earnest, but there are still a number who have not asked the head office for forms. Such locals should secure these forms at once and arrange for a canvass of their respective districts appealing to all farmers, whether members of the association or not.

The leading papers all over Canada have given space to this patriotic move on the part of the farmers of Saskatchewan. Great publicity is being given this whole matter, and no local should fail to find its place in the undertaking.

Equitable Contributions

A number of letters have come to the head office suggesting that it is not fair to expect the farmer with a small acreage to make the same contribution as made by the farmer with the larger acreage. The number of acres to be subscribed by each farmer is left blank in the forms. The contribution is entirely voluntary and may be made for any number of acres, or, if desired, for the proceeds of merely part of an acre. Other correspondents have stated that they prefer that their contributions should go direct to the Belgian Relief fund. The Central secretary is of the opinion that it would be wise for all members to fall in line with the views of the convention at Regina, and make this a contribution to the Imperial government, leaving it to their judgment to apportion the proceeds among those most seriously in need of assistance. The Imperial government knows as we here cannot possibly know, where the greatest need will exist at the time that the flour from this contributed wheat will be available for distribution, which will be early next winter.

It must be borne in mind that funds contributed as these are being contributed, will not be used by the Imperial government in the ordinary undertaking of the government, but will be apportioned amongst those who, in the judgment of the Imperial government, are most seriously in need of such assistance. On the other hand if any members or locals desire that their Patriotic Acre contribution should be remitted direct to the Belgian Relief fund, they may indicate this by striking out the word Patriotic Acre in their contribution form and writing the words "Belgian Relief Fund" above the same. There are also several locals who prefer, instead of subscribing the proceeds of a specified number of acres, to obligate themselves to pay a percentage on the sales of grain which they make, while others have suggested that one cent per bushel on all grain grown should be paid into this fund. The Central has no wish to be arbitrary in the handling of this matter, and monies contributed to this fund will be accepted irrespective of the precise manner in which they have been contributed. It might be well, however, to point out that complications of accounting and records are sure to arise if the general method of contribution to this fund is departed from. If contributions are made on a percentage basis, or one cent per bushel for all grains sold, monies in this connection would be reaching the head office at times spread throughout the greater part of the year. This would

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

make it impossible to handle the contribution in the manner contemplated by the convention. It is, therefore, preferable that all farmers—whether members of the association or not—should make their contribution to this fund by declaring their intention to give the proceeds of a stated acreage. But it should be distinctly understood that variations from this form may be made if, in the judgment of the contributor, this is necessary.

J.B.M.

NEW LOCAL'S GIFT

We have only been organized since January 21, yet here we are with \$20.00 for the Patriotic fund, made at a concert on February 26. The friends from Kisbey and Percy came along and helped, for which we were all very thankful.

Our delegates were delighted with the convention at Regina, which makes us wish we had all been there.

Best wishes for the Grain Growers' association.

ROBT. SIM,
Sec., Gap View G.G.A.

WAR RELIEF

A concert and box social was held under the auspices of the Silver Vale Local in the school house at that point, the proceeds to be devoted to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association Patriotic Fund. The concert was held on the evening of March 6, and a very pleasant time was spent with songs, recitations, etc. After the concert the boxes were auctioned off and altogether the net proceeds were \$43.30, and I am instructed to ask you to place \$21.65 to the credit of the Belgian Fund and \$21.65 to the fund for the relief of settlers in the dried out districts.

ALFRED LAW,
Sec., Silver Vale G.G.A.

OFF TO THE WAR

At a meeting of the Sinnott Grain Growers' association of Saskatchewan, held at Sinnott, Sask., on March 15, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Moved by T. J. McGuire, seconded by A. J. McEachern, "That we deeply regret B. V. Clutterbuck decided to sever his connection with us, on account of having to leave to take part in the war, and that we wish to express our appreciation for the able manner in which he fulfilled the office of secretary-treasurer in our association for the past year."

SECRETARY,
Sinnott G.G.A.

DUNDURN FARMERS GIVE \$1,039

The following letter has been received by J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, which shows the spirit of patriotism and philanthropy which animates the farmers in the Dundurn district:

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find draft for \$1,039.45 payable to your order, which we have requested our Moose Jaw agency to honor without charge. This amount represents voluntary subscriptions from the farmers of Dundurn district, and is to be employed for the relief of the suffering Belgians. A list of the names of the donors will be prepared at a later date and mailed to you for publication in the official organ of the Grain Growers.

Be good enough to see that the money represented by the draft goes forward to the proper authorities, advising Mr. S. M. Olson at Dundurn when this has been done.

E. O. S. STRANGE.

CORRECTION

Note.—Patriotic donation appearing in the previous list to the credit of Eyebrow was received from Ames local.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1	W. H. Beasley
"	S. G. P. Roddy
"	R. M. Johnston
"	J. W. Easton
"	G. F. Redman
"	C. O. Travis
"	Thorn M. Eddy
"	John F. Reid
"	J. L. Rocke
"	Andrew Knox
"	W. H. Lidwall
"	T. M. Morgan
"	Frank Burton
"	W. T. Hall
Balbeck	Rouleau
Lamplighter	Eastview
"	Moosomin
"	Granfall
"	Govan
"	Bethune
"	Orcadia
"	Togo
"	Langham
"	Prince Albert
"	Wilkie
"	Aquadell
"	Vanguard
"	Surbiton

Walter Local	8.00
Young Local	18.00
<hr/>	

\$2,923.70

RED CROSS FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$29.50
Swarthmore	91.00
Valjean	35.00
<hr/>	

\$155.50

PRINCE OF WALES FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$416.25
Goodlands	20.00
"	10.00
"	20.00
<hr/>	

\$466.25

A GOOD DEBATE

Under the auspices of the Walpole Grain Growers' association a debate, box social and dance was held in the municipal hall, Walpole, on Friday, Mar. 5. The subject of the debate was "Resolved, That the liquor traffic is a greater menace to the nation than all the monopolies and combines." The affirmative side was ably handled by J. A. McKay and Jas. Drinnan, representatives of the Wawota Grain Growers' association, who, in the course of very able speeches, pointed out the grave dangers to national welfare that were directly traceable to the liquor traffic, both from a moral and material point of view, showing how the use and abuse of liquor lowered the vitality of the individual and was undermining the health and powers of production of the nation.

The negative side of the question was presented by C. J. Bannister and J. McConnell, members of the Walpole association, who showed up the evils of the monopolies and combines and how the people were being robbed right and left by restrictions of trade and by being denied free access to the markets of the world. They produced statistics to prove how the tariff was directly responsible for the creation of combines and trusts and commented strongly on the menace to the nation in the fact that twenty-three men controlled 90 per cent. of the capitalization of the nation, thru a system of interlocking directorates.

The Judges, after a careful review of the different arguments, gave a decision in favor of the affirmative by one point. The debate was followed by a box social and dance. The proceeds of the evening, amounting to \$85.00, were given to the Belgian Relief fund.

J. BANNISTER,
President, Walpole G.G.A.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

I enclose herewith \$15.00 membership fees for 30 members. Our association has during the winter held weekly meetings. Good programs have been rendered and the attendance has been very good. We find that our community has derived much benefit from these meetings.

I also enclose \$32.25 for the Patriotic fund, being the proceeds of a concert and sale given at the Standing Rock school house, on March 17. The concert was a success. John Colter, reeve of rural municipality Pittville 169, who is president of our association, delivered a patriotic address. Several musical selections were given, both vocal and instrumental, as well as some readings, impersonations, dialogues, etc. After the program the ladies served refreshments. We charged 25c admission, the proceeds from this being \$25.75. Some ladies had made a few valuable articles which were auctioned off, netting \$8.50, and one lady gave 50 cents, making the total \$34.75, less \$2.50 expenses, leaving \$32.25.

ALFRED STROM,
Sec., Standing Rock G.G.A.

BELGIAN FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$829.60
Kelso Local	9.75
Rockhaven	100.00
Owensville	25.00
Landis	28.00
Copeland	25.00
Edam	5.00
Swarthmore	60.00
Hutton	105.00
Harpree	33.25
Cataract	36.00
Harpree	1.00
Stockholm	43.35
Fartown	70.00
Turvin	16.50
Quimper School District	30.75
Park Local	51.20
North Gully	7.50
Viscount Local	24.00
Glenedythe Literary G.G.A.	61.00
Wiseton	25.00
Valley Centre	21.00
Southminster	40.00
Warren	10.50
Kelvingrove	16.10
Willow Heights	15.00
Mount Hope	37.30
Macrorie	63.60
Silver Vale	21.65
Monarch Local	15.00
Rutland	31.20
Dundurn Farmers	1,039.45

\$7,159.09

1,039.45

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion
President:	R. C. Henders
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie
	Winnipeg

THE TAX ON MACHINERY

A prominent farmer from the Carman district writes:

I don't know when I felt so sore as I did about the increased tax on machinery—I would like to see a campaign to urge only the purchase of American made machinery, so that our taxes will be paid only to the government.

I would like to see it figured out what a full outfit of farm machinery pays in duty, also what other representative producers pay on their machinery of production. Of course, some of the other classes may have the power to shift their tax on the consumers. If the farmer should pay \$100.00 additional in taxes this year and have 2,000 bushels of wheat for sale, he has no privilege of putting five cents per bushel on the price and collecting from the consumer; he is taxed every step of the journey towards producing an income and then in common with other classes he is taxed on his supplies when spending his income.

The single tax, altho a big improvement, would need some modifications, as the soil, being the farmer's raw material, he is the largest user of land, and it figures a larger percentage of his gross capital than other classes—therefore, at the same rate on the dollar, he would pay much higher taxes in proportion to his capital and income than others.

PATRIOTIC AND ENTERPRISING

The secretary of the Beaver branch writes as follows:

If you have got the subscription forms for the Patriotic Acre of wheat, will you please send me about half a dozen as soon as you can.

Our convention in Portage was a great success; our new movement of co-operating with the school teachers promises to be a good move and we intend to work some more along this line. We intend holding another picnic in Portage la Prairie this year and have already sent for Mrs. McClung.

BEN. RICHARDSON.

C.N.R. WILL KILL GOPHERS

The Canadian Northern Railway is organizing a gopher extermination campaign along its right-of-way in the three Prairie Provinces, and would greatly appreciate if the farmers along their line would co-operate with them in their work. As the killing of gophers is a matter of particular importance to farmers, they should do what they can to help this enterprise on the part of the C.N.R.

WAR RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS

Prev. acknowledged	\$6,432.65
Portage la Prairie branch and	
Nairn School district	33.25
Springfield (Dugald)	35.00
Mountainside branch	36.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,536.90

SOURIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

Quite a large and representative gathering of delegates from the local branches in the electoral constituency of Souris attended the organization meeting held in Deloraine on March 9. W. H. English, of Harding, opened the meeting with a few humorous and interesting remarks, and called on the meeting to appoint a chairman and secretary for the present meeting. O. DeChief, president of the local branch, and G. N. Stewart, secretary, were appointed for the afternoon to fill these positions.

W. H. English and R. McKenzie, Central secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, delivered strong addresses urging the need of more efficient organization and co-operative effort, and emphasizing the need for developing the fraternal spirit of the Association.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Oscar A. Jones, of Whitewater branch, seconded by Harry Jones, of Medora Association, that we proceed to organize a district Association for the electoral division of Souris.

Officers Elected

The names of D. S. McLeod, Goodands, James Steedsman, Deloraine, Alex

Inness, Otter, and Oscar A. Jones, were each put forward and after some discussion a ballot was taken with the following result: Oscar A. Jones, Whitewater, President; James Steedsman, Deloraine, Vice-President; Wm. Allison, Secretary-Treasurer.

An overflow meeting greeted the speakers at the evening meeting. The newly appointed president occupied the chair, and besides introducing several speakers, contributed to the program a few timely remarks on the need of organization and the duty that devolved on each member of the Association—promising to fulfil his duty in the high position they had honored him with to the fullest extent of his power, and seeking their co-operation in any and everything that would tend to the advancement of the Association.

The secretary, Wm. Allison, being Scotch by birth and cautious by nature, made no rash promises, but endeavored to show the tremendous economic waste and unhealthy environment created on the average farm life thru present unsatisfactory conditions, making farm life unpopular and unattractive for the young and a drudge of life to the older members of the family, resulting thru overwork and worry in a tired body and a dull and fretful spirit at the end of each day, creating anything but the peaceful and social atmosphere that should be the reward of a hard day's work either on the farm or in the home.

Interesting Addresses

Rev. A. T. McIntosh took for his subject, "Weeds—to be found in men as well as in grain," showing the enormous waste in production, loss thru shipment of screenings and their feeding value when retained on the farm, closing his address with an appeal for patriotism to the Empire by producing a larger yield per acre of the grains necessary to maintain human life, and less weeds that are sapping the vitality from the ground and giving small compensation in return.

Rev. T. Beveridge spoke on the remarkable changes that had taken place lately along social and economic lines, and instanced the fact that the Grain Growers' Association of the Prairie Provinces was now probably the most advanced and up-to-date organization in Canada for the spread of democratic ideals and the propagation of reasonable and reasonable economic laws.

W. H. English and Secretary R. McKenzie both followed with good instructive and interesting addresses, urging co-operation among the farmers.

The following resolution was passed: "That the Lake Transportation Companies be brought under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, as per bill brought before the house at Ottawa by J. A. Armstrong, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Dr. Schaffner, M.P. for this division."

The singing of the National Anthem brought to a close one of the best meetings ever held here under the auspices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

A BUSINESS MANAGER

W. J. Witter, of Cordova, writes: We have a total of 42 members; have more than doubled our membership this year and are having good live meetings every two weeks. We have ordered a carload of twine. Have appointed a business manager to take charge of the co-operative business, Andrew Jamieson. We have also changed the name of our Association from Lornedale to Cordova.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Vernon Loat, secretary of the Kenville branch, writes:

Enclosed please find order for \$7.50, being payment of dues for 1915 from ten new members for Kenville branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Our Association here has taken a new lease of life and I expect—with new officers at the head of affairs—that we will again regain our place as the leading branch for the valley.

We held a concert and debate last

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Cudross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

of the community, and of the co-operation that exists not only amongst the farmers, but amongst all classes, tending to improve conditions both social and economic.

The secretary announced that our membership had reached 97 and it was resolved to make an effort to reach the century mark at least. A feature of our Association is the large number of ladies attending our meetings, the interest and the part they take in discussions.

Showing the interest taken, it was suggested that this be the last social meeting of the season and if it be considered necessary, to call a business meeting to be left to the discretion of the president. This raised a universal protest and a proposal to hold another meeting on Wednesday, March 31, was unanimously approved of, the subject for discussion to be horticulture, including window garden and the discussion to be led by the ladies.

HARVEY HALSEAD.
Sec.-Treas.

LADIES TAKING PART

The Edrans Grain Growers' Association held a meeting in Mr. Green's hall, Edrans, on March 17, which was well attended. Ben Richardson, secretary of Portage district, gave a splendid address on the work of the Association. Josiah Bennett, of Pine Creek, Vice-President of Portage district, spoke on the tariff question. John Richardson, teacher of Edrans school, spoke of struggles of the farmers in the Western Provinces for the last twenty years and how the conditions were only made better by their organization and co-operation. A new feature of the meeting was the speeches by the ladies, Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Sharp. We expect to hold another meeting on March 31, when Rev. G. H. Crozier, of Neepawa, will address the meeting.

R. M. SHARP,
Sec. of Edrans G. G. A.



implements

Get yours from the pioneer farmers' company and know that you are getting full value for your money.

HARROWS

No implement on the farm is needed more frequently between now and July than the ordinary drag harrow. Many farmers do not harrow half enough. You can get G.G.G. Diamond Spike Tooth, G.G.G. Channel Zigzag Lever or G.G.G. Boss Harrows in any width wanted.

PRICES ON DIAMOND SPIKE TOOTH

F.O.B. Winnipeg
4 Sections \$15.00
5 Sections 18.75
6 Sections 22.50

PACKERS

Study your fields carefully and note whether or not your land needs packing. If it does, order a G.G.G. Packer. You can have surface or sub-surface wheels (they are interchangeable) and 6, 18, 24 or 36 wheels.

Prices—F.O.B. Winnipeg

6 Wheels (to be attached to plow)	\$18.00
18 Wheels (two-horse)	59.00
24 Wheels (three-horse)	82.00
36 Wheels (four-horse)	85.00

MANURE SPREADERS

That pile of manure should go back on the land. Do the job right with a G.G.G. Bloom Manure Spreader—a real low down outfit, with double angle steel reach giving direct draft and eliminating all strain from the spreader box.

Prices—F.O.B. Winnipeg

60 Bushel capacity	\$104.75
70 Bushel capacity	113.30
90 Bushel capacity	134.30

GASOLINE ENGINES

You can get G.G.G. Gasoline Engines in all sizes. They carry the G.G.G. Guaranty as to material, workmanship, power, economy of fuel, etc. Let one of these engines help solve your labor problem this year.

Some Prices—F.O.B. Winnipeg.

On skids. On trucks.	
1 1/2 h.p.	\$36.75
4 h.p.	110.25
8 h.p.	252.00
	118.70
	283.50

THE GRAIN GROWERS' SPECIAL TRACTOR

Guaranteed to do the work of 8 horses. Price \$ 892.50
Three-furrow Gang. Price 147.00
Both together, An Ideal One-Man Outfit 1025.00

If you are not well equipped with Seed Drills we can fill your order promptly.

The **G**rain **G**rowers' **G**rain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia



DE LAVAL

Cream Separators are by far the most economical

Real economy is never short-sighted. It never confuses PRICE with VALUE.

PRICE is what you pay for an article.

VALUE depends upon the amount and quality of service the article gives you.

You get by far the greatest actual VALUE for your money when you buy a De Laval—BECAUSE it will give you much better and longer SERVICE than any other separator.

From the standpoint of its greater durability alone the De Laval is the most economical cream separator to buy, and when you also take into consideration its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and less cost for repairs, the price of the "cheapest" machine on the market is most exorbitant compared with that of the De Laval.

And there is no reason why you should let its FIRST COST stand in the way either, because the De Laval may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators, also Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Cheap Lumber for Farmers

Write us for our New Price List before ordering.

CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER CO., 661 Howe St. (Late 901 Hornby St.) VANCOUVER, B.C.

Fitted Shares at Lowest Prices

12 inch	\$2.00
13 and 14 inch	2.25
15 and 16 inch	2.50
18 inch	2.75

F.O.B. Winnipeg

We will save you money on reaches, harrow teeth, clevises, doubletrees, 3 and 4 horse hitches, shafts, wire fencing, etc. Send for Catalogue.

THE JOHN F. McGEE CO. 74 HENRY AVENUE EAST WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Last week Mother's letter told how to spring clean and care for the flock in readiness for setting. If you did not read the first article you should do so at once. A very profitable sideline can be made use of if poultry is properly looked after on the farm. The writer of these stories is just telling how she has been able to make money with her "biddies" on a farm in Western Canada. These stories are the best possible kind of educational material for our subscribers to read, and it is hoped that everyone will appreciate the large amount of very valuable information which they contain.

Mrs. Hazelton, Junior, greeted her husband with a puzzled expression on her face as he came in to dinner. "Oh, Will, I am so glad you've come," she exclaimed, "I am afraid two of my hens are sick; they won't come off their nests to eat or anything, and when I took one of them off she made such a funny noise and just laid still."

Her husband laughed unfeelingly, "What a dear little greenhorn you are," he said, "I expect they're cluck—broody—you know what I mean—want to set."

"Well, I never," was the rather awed response; "fancy it being that. Whatever shall I do?"

"Do!" and Will laughed louder than ever. "Why, put thirteen eggs under 'em, only give me my dinner first. I believe I could eat that number right now."

Margaret dished up the tempting dinner in silence, thinking deeply.

"Well," she said at last, "one of them has got six or seven eggs under her already, and pretty dirty they are too, looks like several had been broken there. Now I wonder if I made it up to thirteen if that would be all right? Well, thank goodness, Mother's letter will come today. Will dear," she added coaxingly, "don't you think I could have Frisky and go and get the mail myself? I don't know what I would do if Billy forgot to call for it."

"No, you sure couldn't," was the hasty reply. "She would frisk you all over the section, if you met an auto-

more regular temperature there, too, than in the dining room or kitchen, and the cellar is inclined to be damp. Of course, a special room built for the purpose is best, but a little-used room does almost as well. There will be no smell from the lamp if you clean it and trim it once a day the same as you do your ordinary lamps. Give your incubator a thorough good scrubbing with hot water and a little carbolic soap, leave the door wide open to dry and sweeten. The next day, close the door, light the lamp in the machine and sit down and study your book of directions carefully. Now, don't say you are afraid you can't manage it, they are so simple a child can understand them, but naturally anyone like yourself who has never even seen one at work cannot expect to have quite such big hatches as an old, old woman like me, for instance."

Margaret smiled to herself, as she called to mind the face of her husband's mother.

"I believe you are one of those women who never get old," she murmured, scanning once more the closely written pages.

"Now place your incubator tray on the kitchen table, and get your last two or three days' supply of eggs laid out there too. Pick them out very carefully, only the very best of them, no rough or uneven shelled ones, and no very large or very small ones. Mark them with an X on one side and the date they are to come off on the other,

CO-OPERATIVE BEEF RINGS

The problem of obtaining fresh meat during the summer months is one which confronts every farmer. Salt meat, principally pork, is very largely used, but this soon becomes unappetising and the prospect of fried salt pork day in, day out is not conducive to pleasant anticipations of meal times, to say the least. It is said that the way to a man's heart is thru his stomach and whether or not this be true, it is certain that the efficiency of men on the farm working out in the open all day long would be greatly assisted by a change in diet occasionally. It is quite possible for fresh meat to be available on farms wherever a few cattle are kept and if the proper use is made of the co-operative spirit, much good will result. The Guide has published in past years full instructions as to the formation of beef-rings and space will not permit at this time a repetition of this material. Any farmers who are interested can obtain complete information necessary to organize a beef-ring by writing to the Director Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., for Bulletin No. 42. This bulletin contains additional information on community breeding associations, seed growing centres, and co-operative egg circles and is one which every progressive farmer in the West might profitably read.

mobile, but I will spare you Maud for once."

"Oh, Maud," and she shrugged her shoulders, "isn't she rather slow?"

"You bet she is," grinned her husband, "but she's sure, and the only horse I would trust my precious wife with."

Margaret at last agreed, and shortly afterwards Will went to fetch the old mare, while his wife put on her prettiest dress, for it was quite an event going to town all by herself for the first time.

She arrived safely, and hastily securing her letters turned into the Rest Room recently started in the town.

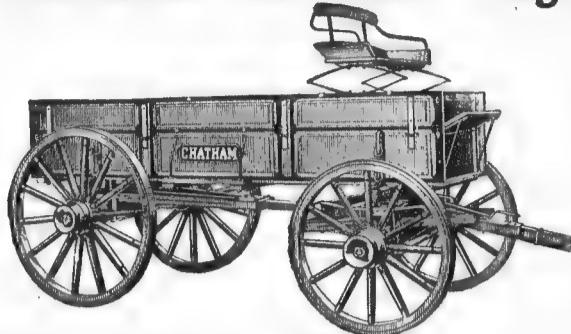
"It's no good, I simply can't wait until I get home," she said to herself, "I must just skim them thru." And comfortably ensconcing herself in one of the big rocking chairs, she began on her Mother's letter first.

"My dear daughter—I am going to start right into business and tell you all about myself at the end of the letter if there is time. I am sure by now you will be getting quite used to my Biddies, and begin to know them one from the other. I have been wondering whether Will has shown you the incubator yet. It is stored away in the attic. If not, I want you to ask him to get it down for you, and fix it up for you in my little parlor, opening out of your dining room. I always run it in there, it is so handy, and I like to be able to watch it. It is a

and when your tray is full place it in the machine, and close the door very gently. Do nothing but fill and trim your lamp every morning, and keep your thermometer at 102 for 48 hours. After this you will have to turn the eggs once every day. If the weather is hot and dry draw a piece of flannel dipped in warm water over the eggs before and after turning them, but you need not do this in showery weather. You should really read your little book of directions every day during your first hatch. You know you must not mind taking a little time and trouble over this business, as you will find the money come in so very handy by and bye.

"Now with the setting hens you will have to go to work a little differently. North of the house you will find an old granary. It has only the earth for a floor and that is why I always use it for a setting-house, and it always answers fine. It is nearly dark in there and the broody hens like semi-darkness at such times, and eggs of any kind always hatch better from an earthen floor than any other way. With your ever-useful handle-less hoe scrape a little hole in the corner of the granary (you can increase your nests all along the four walls as time goes on) about two inches deep and twelve inches square. Line it with nice fresh hay and make it nice and comfy, and put four or five china eggs in it. Put a jam pail full of cracked corn or whole sound wheat in

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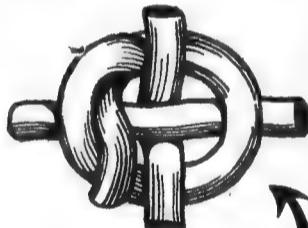
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SUFFIELD, Alta.

W. A. McGREGOR, Supt. of Farms

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the middle of the floor, and another one full of fresh water close to it, also half fill an old bath with ashes sprinkled plentifully with flowers of sulphur, and put it where it will catch the sunshine from that crack in the wall. This is for the hens to dust themselves in to free themselves from lice. A handful of wheat thrown in it will encourage them to use it. Hens and, indeed, poultry of any kind are clean things if they have half a chance, but what can the poor things do, when kept with no litter in their houses, and only the bare prairie to dust themselves in? Your coal ashes are one of the most valuable possessions you have got. You should put them on the south side of your hen houses every day as hens won't lay and cannot thrive when infested with lice—only be sure your ashes are cold. I nearly set my place alight once with them. Gee! I was scared!

Margaret laughed as she fluttered over another page. She could just imagine the little old lady scurrying around with a wet sack.

"Then in the evening when it is nearly dark, take your cluck hen very gently off her nest with both hands, tuck her under your arm, carry her to the granary and place her on the china eggs—if it is too dark for her to see much, and she is nearly asleep, ten to one she'll stay there all right. In the morning as soon as she can see (long before you are awake, my dear) she will probably get off for food and water, then go back and hug her china eggs again, and that evening have ready thirteen eggs of that day's laying if possible. Mark them with the date of day of hatching (never forget to do this, it is one of the most important of the little things connected with hatching, and poultry raising is chiefly composed of little things) and when it is so nearly dark you can hardly distinguish anything, slip your hands under your hen take away the china eggs and give her the genuine article. If she is very pecky wear a pair of old gloves, but after a day, if you stroke her, and talk to her, and pet her up a little, she will get as tame as anything and that is very handy if you want them for show birds later on. As your other birds become broody, bring them in in the same manner. Having their nests all on the floor, even if you have a dozen or twenty hens, the last one off will generally take the vacant nest without any fuss. It won't make any difference to the eggs. Never forget to fill up their food pail and give them fresh water every day, but you will need to peep at them several times a day to see they are all right. If, after all your care, you get an old hen that won't go back to her nest—no, sirree, that she won't—don't worry yourself or her, just open the door and let her go, resisting the temptation to throw all creation after her. Pick up the discarded eggs in your apron, carry them very gently into the house and put them into your incubator. There is no refusing to work here. It is always on the job. I would not bother you with such a detailed account, my dear daughter-in-law, only I want your first hatches to be a great success, for it is from the pullets from these early hatches you will get your winter eggs when they are 45 cents a dozen. Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, etc., must be hatched in April or the early part of May. Leghorns a little later perhaps.

"Now I really must close as Nurse is waiting at my bedside with a stamped addressed envelope in her hand, and stern determination on her face. Next week, if all's well, I will tell you how to feed the little chicks when they arrive, and how to care for them and their mothers the first week or ten days (the most critical time) of their lives. Also how to store your eggs for winter use, they are probably around 15 cents a dozen now in the stores, and a nuisance to the storekeeper at that. If you can keep them until December by my method, you will find these same storekeepers begging you for 'just one more crate.' So 'au revoir' until next week.

If labor is scarce now, it will not be more plentiful in another year, so it is wise to encourage present help.

Livestock is the foundation of permanently successful farming today, as it has always been.

Winnipeg, Man., 23rd Feb., 1915
International Loan Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:

I duly received your letter this morning, enclosing dividend cheque for 12% for the year ending January 31st, 1915. I am well pleased with my investment and was pleased that you had such an enthusiastic annual meeting as took place on February 15th.

Thanking you again, and wishing the Company continued prosperity.

I remain,
Yours very truly,

M. McInnes
Manager, Dominion Lumber & Fuel Co.

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Interested Farmers and Poultrymen to send us their name and address for the most up-to-date catalogues about incubators, breeding equipment and poultry supplies. It tells how to succeed with poultry, gives detailed information about incubators and poultry. It's sent absolutely free to you. If you will write us. We also send full details of our 1915 Hatching Contest, \$200.00 in cash prizes divided among the winners. Write today.

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We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below

	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small)	14c
Young Roosters	12c
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These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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Your Live Poultry and Produce

will obtain better results by shipping to us. Quotations guaranteed till 14th April.

Hens, large or small	14c
Hens, extra heavy	15c
Ducks	13c
Geese	13c
Turkeys	13 to 15c
Spring Roosters	11 to 13c

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References: Bank of British North America

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Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quicksilver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Cyrene, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.

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Boys Fat Calf Competition

One Thousand Dollars well Invested by the Canadian Bankers' Association at Brandon

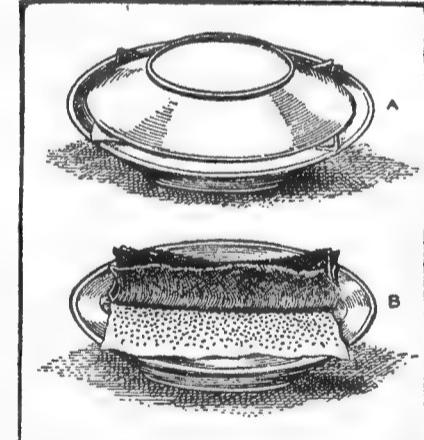
If there is any truth in the saying, "Train a child up in the way he should go," then the Canadian Bankers' Association and the Manitoba Winter Fair Board have recently done a work for the province of Manitoba and for the West at large, the value of which cannot be spoken of too highly. But apart from the actual value of the Boys' Fat Calf Competition held at Brandon on March 17 to 18, this move is significant in another sense. It shows plainly that the business interests are realizing the basic fact which progressive farmers have been declaring for long years, namely, that the prosperity of the country depends solely upon agriculture, and that just in proportion to the success which farming operations meet with, just so rapidly will this country advance. Business increase, deposits will become larger, manufacturers generally realize that if agriculture prospers their dividends will increase. Deposits will become larger, freight and transportation of commodities will be put to more general use and hence it is good business on their part to take advantage of any opportunity afforded them to increase the efficiency of the farms. The Brandon Fair Board is composed of men who believe in the importance of agriculture. They pin their faith, like Duncan Anderson said in Brandon at the Live Stock Breeders' Association's meetings, upon the keeping of live stock as the means whereby the fertility of the soil can be maintained and it was largely due to their influence, initiative and farsightedness that this Boys' Fat Calf Competition was made possible. The Canadian Bankers' Association was approached by the president, J. D. McGregor, with a view to ascertaining whether that body would be willing to invest a little money in a good business proposition in the shape of providing prizes to be competed for by farm boys under the age of seventeen who should fit grade steers or heifers calved in 1914 for competition at the time of the Brandon Winter Fair.

A Good Investment

The Bankers' Association was alive to the possibilities of such an investment and offered \$1,000 as prize money. Here then was the wherewithal to finance the competition and it was announced forthwith. Very wisely, in order to encourage as many competitors as possible, the large amount of money was divided into twenty separate amounts. A first prize of \$100 was offered, the second prize was \$90, the third prize \$80, and from that down to the seventeenth the prizes decreased \$5 each. The seventeenth to twentieth prizes were \$25 apiece. By this means it was felt that the money would be expended to the best advantage. In addition to these prizes \$50 was offered for the first prize animal if it was sired by an Aberdeen Angus, or Hereford or Shorthorn bull; the Manitoba Winter Fair gave a gold medal and a silver medal to the winners of the first and second prizes respectively, and eventually when the competition took place the management announced that all those who did not come within the original prize money would be given a five dollar bill.

Thirty-six Competitors

A splendid response was accorded the announcement of the competition and on the day of the show thirty-six calves appeared before Leslie Smith, of St. Cloud, Minn., to be placed according to their merit as fat calves. The management were particularly fortunate in securing the services of a man as judge who has had such wide experience and who has an international reputation as a live stock judge on this continent. The placing was no sinecure. It might be somewhat simple to pick out three or four outstanding calves and then place them for final honors, but when it was a case of placing twenty in relative position for prize money, the task was no light one. Eventually the final selection was made to the satisfaction of all concerned and the winner



Simple seed testing device, consisting of two layers of filter or blotting paper placed in a soup plate and covered with an ordinary plate.

A CATTLEMAN'S GIFT

The latest gift to the Belgian Relief Fund is a pure-bred Hereford bull, which has been donated by Fred Cowman, of Cremona, Alberta. Mr. Cowman has written to the secretary of the Alberta Livestock Association as follows:

Dear Sir:—I want to donate the Hereford bull "Fowler" (17376), that is entered in the Calgary sale, April 21-23, to the suffering Belgian children. If you have not made up the catalogs yet, please place it in as above in the best way possible so that it will sell to the best advantage. Please send me a contract to put the bull in your possession clear of all expenses, delivered on the grounds and fed there. Let me hear from you by return mail.

FRED COWMAN.
Cremona, Alta., March 29, 1915.

The farmer who conserves his best stock for breeding will profit greatly in the future.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

**ABSORBINE**

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

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ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Tymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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Don't be confused in name and breed. The only "Graham" in Canada importing exclusively.

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Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 each f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till March 31. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.

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Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting Grimm Alfalfa

Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leafier and of better feeding value than other varieties. Booklet, "HOW I DISCOVERED THE GRIMM ALFALFA," and sample free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa introducer

Alfalfadale Farm, Route 6, Excelsior, Minn.

Grain Growers' Regina Office

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg have opened an office in Regina, Saskatchewan. Operations now are carried on with offices in each province from Ontario to the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at Winnipeg, branch offices at Fort William, Ont.; Regina, Sask.; and Calgary, Alta.; and an agency at New Westminster, B.C. The main object in establishing the Regina Branch is to be able to give Saskatchewan farmers the best possible service in supplying their needs or in handling their grain. The Regina office and warehouse is located at the corner of Lorne Street and 11th Avenue, right in the heart of the city, only two blocks west from the post office. Ground floor space of 5,000 square feet furnishes ample accommodation for displaying a full line of implements to good advantage. The office is in charge of J. L. Williamson, who for over six months has been connected with the Company looking after their interests in the Regina district. Farmers everywhere, and others who are interested in the welfare of the agricultural class throughout the West, will be given a hearty welcome at The Grain Growers' Grain Company's office in Regina. Implements, engines, vehicles, etc., that are kept on display are well worth seeing.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

The horses should be in good shape now. They should be curried and brushed well every day and fed good hay and grain two or three times a day, depending upon the amount of work they are doing. Give them all exercise in the shape of some team work every day.

The question of feeding in these days of high priced feed is one which should be carefully considered. With oats at 60 cents a bushel at Winnipeg and horses getting a gallon a feed, three times a day, the item of expense for this grain is very much higher than usual. Horses working hard and steady must have a grain ration of from one to one and a quarter pounds for every hundred pounds of live weight per day. This means that a 1400 pound horse should have a total grain ration each day weighing about fifteen pounds. Corn can be substituted for oats up to half the grain ration and have just as much feed value with no bad results. Bran is worth as much as oats per pound up to quarter the ration with oats and up to half the ration with corn. Thus 7½ pounds of corn and 7½ pounds of bran has as high a feeding value for hard working horses as 15 pounds of oats or about 11 pounds of oats and 4 pounds of bran. Now, is it cheaper to feed corn? At present prices it is. There are 56 pounds in a bushel of corn and only 34 pounds in a bushel of oats. With oats at 60 cents per bushel, one pound costs 1.76 cents. With corn f.o.b. Winnipeg in car lots at 76 cents per bushel, one pound costs 1.36 cents. With bran at 26 dollars per ton, one pound is worth 1.3 cents. Hence a day's feed of 7½ pounds of corn and 7½ pounds of bran will cost 19.95 or practically 20 cents. Eleven pounds of oats and four of bran will cost 24.56 cents. Thus a saving by using the corn ration of 4½ cents is made possible. Where 12 horses are worked and fed every day this means 54 cents saved a day. Just figure out how many ordinary working days you are likely to feed your horses this summer before there is any possibility of oats being any cheaper, and then consider whether it will pay you to club together with your neighbors and get a car of corn.

Horses will eat whole corn readily but slightly better results are obtained when corn is cracked into the size of wheat kernels. Do not grind any finer. It will form a flour and horses will not do well on, or take to, a sticky, pasty food. If you have a crusher it is advisable to crack the corn. If one is not available, corn can be fed whole, since all horses, except very young or quite old horses with bad teeth, will do well on it.

To decide whether it will pay you to feed corn in preference to oats: find out the price of corn delivered at your station. Then take the price of oats, multiply it by 56 and divide by 34, and if the result comes to more than the corn is worth delivered, you will be safe to go ahead and figure out exactly in the way shown above just how much you can save per day by substituting corn for oats in the ration up to half of the total weight of grain fed.

If you decide you can save money by feeding corn, change the feed gradually.

Watch for the feeding value of corn by W. J. Rutherford, dean, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, Sask., in an early issue of the Guide.

If the disc-seeder has been out in the weather since last seeding time, the best thing possible to do is to take off the dust caps of each disc, unscrew the bolts which hold them to the standard and make sure that the bearings run free. If you will take them off, soak any that stick in kerosene, dry them well when free again, and lubricate them with a good grade of heavy oil, ten chances to one you will have no more trouble with them sticking during the whole of seeding time.

There may be some odd clevises or bolts missing from the seeder hitch. Look and see and if there is anything to replace, see to it at once.

—E. J. T.

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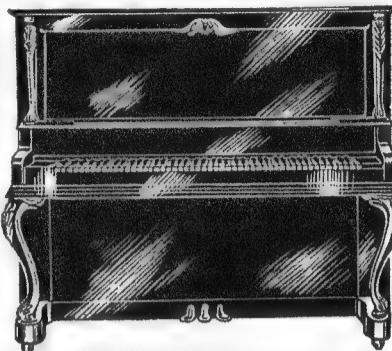
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Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

HERD LAW

Q.—Is there any law in Saskatchewan prohibiting pigs from running at large? If there is such a law, how must I proceed to have it enforced?

SALTCOAT'S SUBSCRIBER.

Sask.

A.—It depends upon the municipality in which you live. Ask the municipal clerk as to by-laws dealing with this question.

HAIL INSURANCE AND RENT

Q.—I rented a farm from a neighbor last spring agreeing to pay a cash rent, same to be paid on Dec. 1, 1914. In addition I was to pay premium on Municipal Hail Insurance. The crops in this part of the country were a failure and therefore I was unable to meet payment. I have been told since rent fell due that as I have not received value that I could not be compelled to pay rent. I might state that outside of rent I have expended in seed and labor over \$100 and have received absolutely nothing in return. I do not dispute the legality of the agreement, but would like to be advised as to the question of value received. If the owner of the place had worked same himself he would certainly have had no more than I did. Is the Hail Insurance premium a separate matter from the agreement?

A. B. C.

Alta.

A.—Hail insurance is part of the rent. You are liable for the full amount of the rent.

COUNCILS NOT LIABLE

Q.—Are councils of rural municipalities liable for damage to crops done by gophers on unoccupied or vacant land held by speculators? These are lands on which councils gather taxes, but make no effort to destroy the gophers.

J. A. McD.

Sask.

A.—No.

LIABLE FOR REGISTRATION FEES

Q.—A sold a quarter section to B on contract. The contract reads: "After the land is paid for by B, A is to give B a clear title, free and discharged of all encumbrances." After getting the clear title for B, A asks B to pay him \$6 for registration of the transfer and getting the title. B refuses to pay same as A has personally told B in the presence of witness that it would not cost B one cent to get the title. Can A collect this money from B, and what is B to do to defend himself?

A.—B must pay for registration of transfer and drawing up of transfer.

MANITOBA WILL REQUIREMENTS

Q.—(1) Can a man in the Province of Manitoba make a will to leave his property, real and personal, to anyone other than his wife?

(2) If so, could she not break the will or put in a claim for a third or even the funeral expenses?

A. E. C.

Man.

A.—(1) Yes.

(2) Funeral expenses and debts are a first charge on the estate, regardless of how it is left.

OWNERSHIP OF PASTURE FENCE

Q.—I leased a $\frac{1}{2}$ section of land for hay and grazing purposes, using it two years. I had to erect a fence on said land to protect my hay-stacks and keep my stock on the place. After I paid the rent the third year the land company sold the $\frac{1}{2}$ section, with the fence I erected on it, sending me back only the money I paid for the rent. At the same time they told me the fence was then the property of the purchaser and that I would have to arrange with him about it. Had the company any right to sell my fence?

SUBSCRIBER.

Alta.

A.—Your fence when erected became a part of the freehold and sale of land included the fence. The company had a right to do as they did.

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Direct Legislation

Continued from Page 8

But why stop here? Can we not in fancy hear this eminent creature of the imagination asking, "Why should we take our religion from Galilee?" and declaring emphatically that "the religion which was good enough for our great-great-grandfathers ought to be good enough for us." We can imagine the effect of this tempestuous oratory upon the free and independent electors of Manitoba, and in fancy hear a mighty multitude chanting in unison that mystic refrain, "Oh, the mistletoe bough," as they follow their leader on a pilgrimage to Stonehenge to perform there the rites and ceremonies of that ancient and truly British system of religion—Druidism. But we must curb our imagination and proceed to disprove that the principle of Direct Legislation is in any way "un-British."

Democracy is British

Howard Masterman, in his "History of the British Constitution," says: "In as much as the course of English constitutional history can be summarized in a phrase, it may be described as 'a drift towards democracy.'" We find that "the idea of government by general consent brought by our forefathers from their German forests has never died out of English life." The writ of summons to the model parliament of 1295 states that "a most just law exhorts and decrees that what touches all shall be approved by all." With regard to constitutional development we read, "At first laws were made by the king with the assent of the peers at request or petition of the Commons, but in the Lancastrian period the Commons secured the right to present bills in the place of petitions."

In Canadian provinces the theory is that laws are made by the legislature with the assent of the Lieutenant-governor, at the request or petition of the people. Is it not right in line with constitutional development that the people should now secure the right to present bills in the place of petitions? Many think so. Hence the demand for Direct Legislation.

Professor Lowell, in his book on "The Government of England," contends that "To say that at present the cabinet legislates with the advice and consent of parliament would hardly be an exaggeration." We believe that the drift toward democracy will carry us to a state where the parliament will legislate with the advice and consent of the people. Advice and instruction by the Initiative; consent, expressed or tacit, by the Referendum. Who can doubt that this is the haven of democracy toward which we are drifting? Opponents of Direct Legislation may declare that this principle is un-British until they are black in the face, but the facts are against them.

Eminent British Advocates

Direct Legislation is the inevitable result of the development of constitutional government and has many advocates in the British House of Commons. Lord Hugh Cecil, in his book on "Conservatism," says: "The pretence is that the House of Commons represents the people. But in fact the people have neither the dominant voice in the choosing of the House of Commons nor any certain control over it

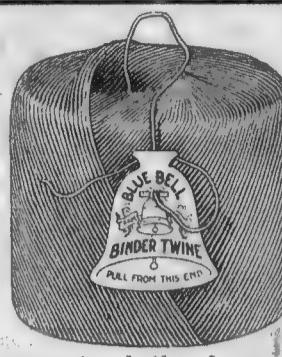
THE PARTY ORGANS

"I insist that no man can do his best writing when he has to ask somebody else what to say."—W. Jennings Bryan.

In other words, it might truly be said: The party organ is a pretty useless sort of publication. The editors write under instructions from party bosses. Every city in Canada possesses party organs, either owned or controlled by men closely connected with either of the party machines. The editors must write as they are instructed, otherwise they would be dismissed. After long years of training some of these editors reach the point where they believe what they write. Others, of stronger natures, follow writing merely as a trade. The weakness of the influence of the press lies in the fact that there are too many instructed editors.—*Winnipeg Tribune*.



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CHURCH'S Cold Water

Alabastine

once it has been chosen. The people have, in practice, only an opportunity to choose between the party candidates submitted to their choice. The formidable fact is that the highest authority of our immense and unequalled Empire lies alternately in the hands of one or two knots of vehement, uncompromising and unbalanced men.

The seriousness of the danger is one of the strongest arguments for what is called the Referendum.

L. T. Hobbhouse, M.A., in his book, "Liberalism," is no less candid. He says: "The program of any general election is always composite and a man finds himself compelled, for example, to choose between a Tariff Reformer, whose views on education he approves, and a Free Trader, whose educational policy he detests. The average man gives his vote on the question which he takes to be the most important in itself, and which he supposes to be the most likely to come up for immediate settlement. But he is always liable to find his expectations defeated and a parliament which is really elected on one issue may proceed to deal with quite another issue." Mr. Hobhouse does not give the Referendum his unqualified support, but he regrets "so many Liberals should have closed the door on the Referendum," and admits that "there are measures

of urgency, measures of fundamental import; above all, measures which cut across the ordinary lines of party and with which in consequence our system is impotent to deal, and on these the direct consultation of the people would be the most suitable method of solution."

The late Lord Salisbury, for many years prime minister and leader of the Conservative party of Great Britain, once said: "I believe that nothing could oppose the bulwark of popular passion except an arrangement for deliberate and careful reference of any matter in dispute to the votes of the people, like the arrangements existing in the United States and Switzerland."

Professor Lecky, Conservative member of the British parliament, and author of the "History of European Morals," says: "The Referendum would have the immense advantage of disentangling issues, separating one great question from the many minor questions with which it may be mixed. Confused or blended issues are among the greatest political dangers of our time. The experience of Switzerland and America shows that when the Referendum takes root in a country it takes political questions, to an immense degree, out of the hands of wire pullers, and makes it possible to decide them mainly, tho' perhaps not

wholly, on their merits without producing a change of government or of party predominance."

Premier Asquith has declared that while not in favor of the Referendum for general purposes, it might be used to solve some otherwise insoluble situations.

Many other British authorities might be quoted, but these are sufficient to show that the principle is gaining favor. Nor is the practice altogether unknown in the British Empire.

In Australia

The Australian constitution passed the British parliament and received the royal assent July 3, 1900. Provision is made for the amendment of this constitution by means of the Referendum. The basis of the South African Union was passed by a Referendum in the state of Natal. Alberta has a Direct Legislation law upon her statute books. The law is imperfect, but its passage indicates the trend of public opinion. The Saskatchewan legislature submitted a defective Direct Legislation Act to a special Referendum vote of the electors in November, 1913. There were 26,696 votes polled for the measure and 4,897 against it. Under the circumstances, this was a remarkable demonstration in favor of the principle. In Alberta and Saskatchewan

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FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red and Brown Leghorn eggs for setting, one dollar for fifteen. D. C. Tschache, Corinne, Sask.

ENGLISH BREED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns (Barron's Strain); Buff Orpingtons, good stock eggs, fifteen \$1.50; fifty \$4.00; hundred \$7.00. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

WHITE ROCKS—LARGE HEALTHY COCKERELS; good laying strain, \$2.50 each; eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100; satisfaction guaranteed. A. D. Saulsberry, High River, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTES STOCK FOR SALE—Eggs, \$5.00 and \$5.00 per 15; \$10.00 100. R. McCulloch, Box 284, Portage la Prairie, Man.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS and females; Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels; eggs from either, \$2.00. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask.

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS AND eggs; laying strain of prize winners; circular. Rev. W. J. Hall, Newmarket, Ont.

H. F. LEE—SHAW FARM, SPRINGSIDE, SASK. Breeder of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pearl Guinea Fowls, Belgian Hares, Red Checkered Homer Pigeons and Canaries. Eggs and Stock for sale.

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EGGS

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE—good laying strain; eggs, \$1.50 setting of 15. W. J. Tex, Holland, Man.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Best winter layers, \$1.50 per 15 eggs; \$7.00 per 100 eggs. Wm. Coleman, Jr., Vanguard, Sask.

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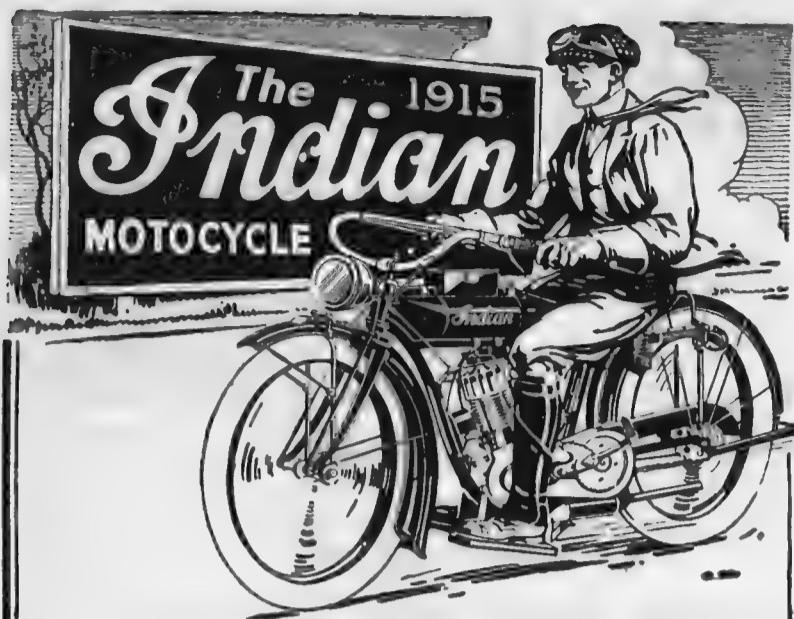
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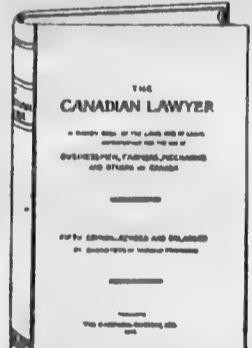
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Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

wan, Liberals and Conservatives alike are officially pledged to Direct Legislation.

Used Municipally

Both the Initiative and Referendum are in common use in Canadian municipalities, and we are simply advocating the extension to provincial affairs of a principle which has long been applied to municipal affairs. Direct Legislation is the culmination of self government. It is the highest development of democracy. It is the government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Every extension of political power to the people won by the energy and sacrifice of our British forebears, every victory for popular government which embellishes the pages of British history, has been a step toward Direct Legislation. We stand on the threshold of full and complete democracy, and we shall be false to the best British traditions if we fail to go forward.

The Constitutional Question

We are sometimes told that Direct Legislation is unconstitutional. This is the twin brother of the charge that Direct Legislation is un-British and is dealt with under that head. The British constitution is not immutable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians. It is flexible and capable of adjustment to the public will. Therein lies its strength. The British constitution consists of certain laws and usages recognized by the people. When any law or custom falls into disuse it becomes obsolete and unconstitutional, for example, the Lords' veto. On the other hand, when public opinion effectively demands some reform, such as the extension of the parliamentary franchise, it becomes part of the constitution. Whenever the constitution has conflicted with the will of the people, it has been found expedient to change the constitution.

Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the reform bills of the last century, the abolition of the Lords' veto, and every other great reform has been declared to be unconstitutional by its opponents. British history is the record of the struggles of a liberty-loving people to make those things constitutional which have been declared to be unconstitutional. Many changes have been made in the British constitution and many more will be made. We have no power to change the British constitution, but we have power over the constitution of Manitoba, and we will be doing a wise act when we incorporate Direct Legislation into the fundamental law of our province.

The gentlemen who have raised all the foregoing objections to Direct Legislation say there is no need for it because "we have a perfect system of Referendum now," meaning that each general election is a referendum. I might point out that if this is the case, then we would be better employed in perfecting a thing we already have, which in this case must be both British and constitutional, than in raising imaginary objections to an imaginary innovation. The statement referred to is an admission that the people should be consulted on important measures, but surely no intelligent and unbiased person will contend that elections, as we have them, with the merits and demerits of the parties, men and measures inextricably blended together, are an adequate means of ascertaining clearly and definitely the will of the people on any one issue.

Separate Ballots

How much more businesslike it would be to give each voter one ballot to mark for the candidate of his choice and a separate ballot for each important measure upon which an expression of public opinion was desired. By this method questions would stand a much better chance of being decided upon their merits, and the influence of personal friendships and party affiliations would be minimized. If the principle is admitted that the people should have the decision of important measures of public policy, the question resolves itself into a discussion as to the best method of ascertaining the public will. Shall it be done directly or indirectly? There can be but one answer, the direct method is the best.

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The Summing Up

In answering these objections I have given a resume of the origin and the results of Direct Legislation. To sum up I might say that we want this reform because:

It, and it only, can and will destroy the private monopoly of legislative power and establish public ownership of the government.

It will destroy the power of the lobby.

It will remove the motive for bribery and corruption.

It will diminish partizanship by elevating public questions above mere party considerations.

It will disentangle issues and separate men from measures.

It will have a profound educational effect upon the people intellectually and morally.

It is the open gateway to all other reforms.

It is practical. It is being successfully used in other countries, and what others have done we can do.

It will purify our public life.

It is necessary to good government.

It is essential to true self government.

It conforms to the best British traditions.

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall are the only means by which a government of the people by the people and for the people can be established and maintained.

The Supreme Question

It is not men we are attacking, it is a system, and we are each individually responsible for the system insofar as we allow it to exist without protest. No question has arisen within the records of history that has been of greater importance than this one. It is not whether this or that party shall be in or out, or Grit or Tory shall prevail, but whether man shall inherit his rights and universal civilization take place, whether the forces of democracy or plutocracy shall prevail. No man can be neutral in this fight. He that is not with us is against us. We shall never obtain our rights until we conscientiously perform our duties. We must realize that no man can obtain justice for himself alone. In this matter it must be each for all and all for each.

Let us then unite under the white banner of democracy to fight shoulder to shoulder for the common rights of humanity, for the establishment of the kingdom of righteousness upon earth in which justice and freedom, peace and prosperity shall prevail for all the people.

F. J. DIXON.

Another Charming Farm Home

When The Guide published last January an illustration of a house with floor plans and an offer of a bill of materials and working drawings at a purely nominal cost, it was frankly an experiment. The management was curious to know whether farmers would be interested in having houses planned for them by people who are in intimate touch with farm conditions. Great pains were taken to make this Guide house economical, practical and attractive.

The result has been most gratifying. It has been demonstrated that farmers do care for beautiful homes, when beauty is applied to practical farm conditions. A visiting contributor

also, you will observe that the porch fits into the design as an integral part of it. It will be seen, too, that the porch has been placed so that none of the windows are shaded from the sunlight. In this country, where we have only about three months really warm weather, and nine months of moderate or cold weather, it seems a great pity to shut out the sunlight from the principal rooms with porches or verandas.

Each of the two principal rooms is lighted from three sides and has a wide bay window across the front. The hall has been placed at the back of the house because, in the winter time, everyone drives up to the back door. With this back hall guests do not have to come



PAUL M. CLEMENS ARCHT.
WINNIPEG, CANADA
FARM HOUSE
No. 301

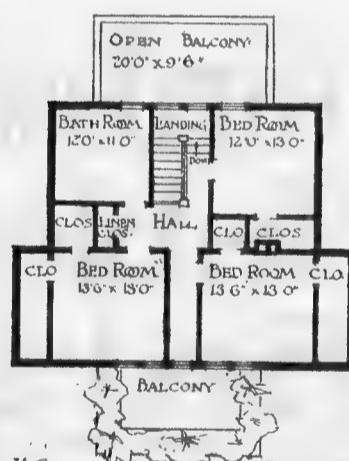
A house in which beauty and utility are cleverly combined

dropped in to purchase a set of the house plans and was informed that this dainty little house was sent forth with considerable misgiving because farmers mostly built the big square style of house. Said she, "We have had no alternative in the past. It is the only kind that has been offered to far-

in thru the kitchen, but can be taken into the bedroom or upstairs to lay off their things and then shown into the front room. On a busy wash day, when the house is all upset this is a very great boon to the housewife. It has been arranged to have the wash room placed so that the men can come into it from outside and can leave their dusty smocks and their muddy boots, changing them for a house coat and shoes and thereby saving endless sweeping and dusting in the house proper. With this plan also it is possible for the hired men to come in and go upstairs without going into or passing the front room where company is being entertained, which is more pleasant for both the hired man and his employer.

It often happens in country homes when one is giving a party that the people, as they arrive, have to pass thru the kitchen where a lot of men are standing around chatting and smoking. With this house plan the guests can be shown to the downstairs bedroom or upstairs without having to encounter any of the other guests until they have disposed of their wraps.

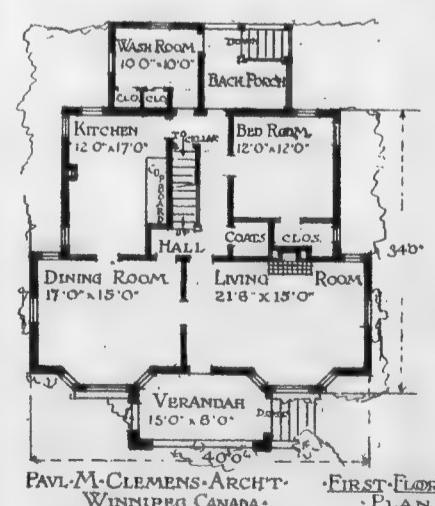
The downstairs bedroom was introduced into this plan because it seems to be such a popular feature in the country house, and to provide the ex-



mers." She and her husband had paid to have plans drawn up, but when they saw The Guide house they threw away their own plans and adopted it. Altogether our readers have made it clear in no uncertain manner that they do appreciate attractive homes and intelligent planning of the country house.

So The Guide has had another house plan prepared for its readers, which, while it is no less delightful and practical than the first house, is designed for a larger family. It is a rather difficult problem, this of making a house roomy in its interior arrangements and, at the same time, preserving the quality of hominess which is the peculiar characteristic of the small house, but it must be admitted that the architect, Paul Clemens, has succeeded admirably in this instance.

You will notice the pleasing effect produced by the long unbroken sweep of the roof lines, the well balanced grouping of the windows, the freedom from the silly and unnecessary ornament which always cheapens the appearance of a building. In this house



extra bedroom space for which a number of contributors asked us in criticizing the last plan. In that respect this plan

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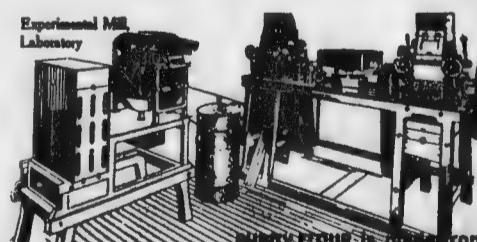
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

April 7, 1915

is much more elastic than the last house, as the bath room upstairs can also be made into a bedroom if desired.

It is to be hoped, however, that if water works are not installed in these houses as yet, that at least a sanitary closet, which costs only ten to twenty five dollars will be put in each one.

Without the bath room, the house is supplied with four good large bedrooms, which is sufficient for most families.

The dining room and living room are both delightful rooms, the latter having an open fireplace. This fireplace is frankly a luxury, as the house is to be furnace heated. It is a place for the young people of the house to gather around and roast nuts and corn and tell stories and enjoy themselves generally. It's one of the things that will help to keep boys and girls on the farm.

Changes Easily Made

If three bedrooms are sufficient, the wash-room can be omitted and the downstairs bedroom used as a wash-room or a wash-room can be left out altogether as preferred.

A pantry can be built in between the kitchen and dining room at a very little extra cost.

The fire place can be left out without consulting the architect. The builder merely does not put it in.

A roof can be put on the back porch, but it will darken the back rooms considerably.

Now for the changes that cannot be made without changing the whole appearance of the house.

The bay windows cannot be left out. They are a part of the design and the house would lose a great measure of its charm by such a change.

The back windows cannot be moved around to the side, without spoiling the simple beauty of the unbroken roof lines, which is one of the chief reasons why one is so completely satisfied with its appearance.

The Architect's Description

This is a commodious two story bungalow adapted to the conditions of the farmers of the west—being far more substantial than its California namesake. It has four rooms on the first floor and four on the second. One of the second floor rooms is intended for a bath room where conditions permit it. The bedroom on the first floor will be found particularly useful in saving many an unnecessary climb of the stairs. The living room is of a generous size and the other rooms on this floor, the kitchen, dining room and wash room, are ample in size.

The stair hall connects directly with all the rooms and the rear entrance is so placed that it may be used exclusively in the winter time, when the front door may be closed up entirely. The front and rear porches will be found particularly attractive as will also the bay-windows of the living and dining rooms, and the balcony over the front verandah covered with flowers planted in the eave troughs, as it were, is bound to lend much charm to this simple little dwelling. It is the simple, horizontal arrangement of the principal lines of this house, combined with the gentle slope of its roof that comprises almost entirely the secret of its good looks. A hall from the front door to the rear has been omitted purposely to save material and gain space for the living room.

The cellar stairs are at the rear, directly inside of the rear entrance, making it easy of access for storing away things, not merely from the outside, but also to get at from the kitchen on the inside. The wash room is large for its purpose, but not too large in proportion to the size of the house. It contains three clothes closets for the men's overalls and so forth.

The cellar walls are of concrete, and so is the cellar bottom. The cellar contains the furnace with its layout of pipes, together with fuel and vegetable bins, a pantry, and a cistern for soft water.

The outside walls are of frame, lined on the inside and sheathed on the outside with shiplap and building paper; strapped, lathed and plastered on the inside and sided on the outside with No. 1 "Novelty" siding.

The woodwork for inside finishing is British Columbia fir, in plain trim and two-panel veneered doors. This material is the best of the soft woods, so called, and when artistically stained,

wiped and varnished looks almost as good as oak. The outside woodwork is to be painted in two coats. A white body with brown trimmings is suggested as the most effective combination.

As a number of house builders felt that they required specifications as well as a bill of materials, the cost has been increased proportionately and the specifications included to insure the most complete satisfaction in building this home.

The price for the lumber, mill work and glass for this house is estimated at \$1000.00.

Plans, working drawings, specifications and bill of materials for this house will be supplied for \$10 by the Book Department of the Grain Growers' Guide. The drawings consist of three floor plans and all elevations, drawn to a scale of four feet to one inch, so complete that any intelligent mechanic can work from them.

TRAINING THE IMAGINATION

By Jane Belfield.

The same impulse which leads an explorer to discover unknown continents in a trackless deep, moves the child to people solitude, darkness, and all that is so much bigger than it is and therefore beyond its comprehension, with terrors.

The child that solemnly slips its hand into its mother's and looks out into the night, whispering, "The Dark is a Great, Big Thing!" is responding in his small way to the idea of immensity; and if the mother's hand were not there, his imagination would supply either an unseen prop or an unseen terror according as it had been early inclined.

You cannot extinguish a sensitive imagination—it would be very sad if you could—but you can direct it. You can give the little one a very real consciousness of the Unseen Friend of children.

A little girl, still-talking baby talk, was taken to the country to visit her grandfather. It was a large, old country house with a square hall, and a very high winding stair. At night, when the family were assembled below, the child's mother had forgotten a trifle on the floor above and she asked Jennie to go up and get it.

The little girl lifted a solemn face from the circle of light in the hall and gazed up into the yawning darkness. To her, the stair must have seemed a tower, the blackness, an abyss.

"Why, no, Jennie," the mother repeated, fearfully, "all by myself?" "Go up—there, Muvver," she returned with ready sympathy, "not by yourself. You know your Heavenly Father is always with you."

The child walked slowly to the foot of the stairs. She hesitated.

"Muvver?"

"Yes, Jennie."

"Is my Hebbenly Fader with me now?"

"Yes, dear."

The child climbed up one step—another—the darkness yawned very high above. She turned and repeated earnestly, "Is He with me now?"

"Yes, Jennie—He is always with you."

The little one climbed up two more steps.

"Is he with me now?" She looked down at the light. Another step—the first landing, and on both sides stretched a long, dark hall. Two small hands clenched the banister, a head with two short pigtails was thrust between, a child's shrill voice called,

"Muvver—is my Hebbenly Fader with me now?"

"Yes, dear, and, Jennie—the package is on the chair by the door. You can feel it in the dark. Mother is waiting at the foot of the stair, and you know Who is with you."

The head with the short plaits disappeared. A moment and once more the anxious question floated on the darkness in a silvery treble. Then a radiant face peeped over the landing—a small parcel clasped tightly to a little breast.

The circle of light was gained. The little girl laid the parcel solemnly on her mother's lap.

"My Hebbenly Fader was with me all the time," she cried happily, "so I comed safe."

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27

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Ezra Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

OSAGE ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking.—I take much pleasure in reporting to you a newly organized W.G.G. in Osage. We meet each Saturday afternoon in the school house. We have ten paid up members and a few others who have promised to join. We have had two good interesting meetings.

Mrs. F. W. Butterfield gave us a fine report of the convention in Regina; very interesting to all.

Our officers are: President, Mrs. F. W. Butterfield; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Davenport; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. R. W. McFarland. Our Directors are: Mrs. J. Warner, Mrs. J. E. Kilty, Mrs. J. B. Fogelstrom, Mrs. S. Knowles, Mrs. O. Burgreen, Mrs. C. A. Milligan.

I would be so thankful for any helps or literature on organizing or making this society a success. Our president wanted me to ask you the price of the Grain Growers' stamps that are used on the backs of their envelopes. Hoping we shall all be able to meet you and many more of the ladies soon.

MRS. R. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas. W.G.G., Osage.

A WOMEN'S SECTION AT STALWART

Dear Miss Stocking.—At a meeting in Stalwart on Monday evening twelve ladies signified their intention of forming a women's section of the Stalwart Local Grain Growers' Association. Mrs. J. Scott was elected president and Mrs. O. V. Hepner was made secretary-treasurer.

As we have no copy of the constitution and amendments we would like to have them sent to us, also any literature which might be of assistance in getting started to work.

We would very much like to have you or the district director, Mrs. Ames, to address us, for then we feel that we would better understand the work of the women's section. We had heard that Mrs. Ames was coming to this neighborhood soon and would like to arrange to have her here. Would it be necessary for me to communicate with her directly?

We are planning a meeting for March 18 and would like to have the constitution by then.

FELICIE F. HEPNER.

EYEBROW ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking.—Mrs. Haight, of Keeler, met with the ladies and gentlemen of the G.G. Association of Eyebrow on March 10 and organized a W.G.G. Association after very ably explaining what work we can take up. We have eleven members and more joining directly. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Riggall, President; Miss L. Hoyes, Secretary-treasurer; Directors—Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Campbell. We then adjourned to join the gentlemen in a social evening. J. H. Norris, president of the G.G. Association very ably occupied the chair. A short program was rendered and Mrs. Haight gave a very interesting and instructive address which was greatly appreciated by all. Refreshments were served by the ladies. The meeting closed with "God Save the King."

LIZZIE HOYES,
Sec.-Treas.

SENLAC ENTERS FIELD

Dear Miss Stocking.—I beg to report the organization of a Women's Auxiliary, Grain Growers' Association, on March 6. Mrs. Pratt, district director, assisted with the organization and gave us an excellent report of the general meeting which was held at Regina.

The following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. Edmunds; Vice-President, Mrs. Brown; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Guy. Directors: Mrs. Moss, Mrs. McNiven, Mrs. Ayrey, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Innes. We have nineteen members and expect to add a few more to this number.

Will you please send us a copy of the constitution and by-laws; also general advice as to how to make our meetings interesting and helpful.

(MRS.) VILLA R. GUY.

STILL ANOTHER INFANT SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking.—The Women Grain Growers of this Bailey district have recently organized. Up to date we have only held our organization meeting.

Please send what literature you have at your disposal to help us in forwarding the movement.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours very truly,
GLADYS GODKIN,
Sec.-Treas. Bailey W.G.G.A.

SOCIETY OF GOOD BUTTER MAKERS

Dear Miss Stocking.—After convention the delegates of the Wynyard local—there were five of us altogether—called a meeting in the Dreamland Theatre on Saturday afternoon, February 20, so that we might give a complete report of the convention. I am pleased to say we had a full house. Every one expressed themselves as greatly pleased with our reports and the convention in general. The men were so interested in the work and progress of the women's section that after the meeting was over the Wynyard Brass Band came and played in front of our rest room and the photographer came and took a photograph. I will send you one.

I must say that the Wynyard Band are all Grain Growers with the exception of two or three. There are twelve altogether. On Friday night the W.G.G. gave lunch at the band dance in Dreamland. We cleared over \$18. We were getting nearly out of funds as it took nearly all to pay our delegates' expenses, the insurance and a number of other articles for our rest room. We are going to have a concert and dance of some kind before spring at which we will sell our fancy quilt. Regarding the little stamp to put on back of envelope, I got a package of them at convention and not knowing what to do with them I decided to put one on each pound print of butter that I sell. You should have seen the merchant look when I gave him my butter with a Grain Growers' stamp on it. All of the members of our section were delighted with the idea and want to get some. We all use stamp butter papers with our name and name of farm. The Wynyard merchants have no love for the G.G.A., but they can not get along without us and must have our butter, even with a G.G. stamp, as all the best butter makers of the country belong to our section now.

We have made a rule in our auxiliary that each new baby coming to the home of a member shall receive a present from the auxiliary; and what do you think, we had two new babies inside of three days to give presents to.

MRS. J. LUDLOW,
Director, District No. 9.

PAPERS ON GARDENING

Dear Miss Stocking.—Keeler local had a very interesting meeting in the hall on March 6. There were not many of our members present owing to sickness. Mrs. Cameron gave a very instructive report of the convention. She also very kindly refunded her expenses to the convention to the Emergency Fund which we have started in our local.

We have asked two of our members to give papers on "Gardening" and will have "roll call" and each one to give a suggestion on gardening for our next meeting.

Yours very truly,
MRS. A. WILEY,
Sec. Keeler Local.

Marie—"That's a beautiful gown you have on!"

Molly—"Do you know that lace is forty years old?"

Marie—"That so? Make it yourself!"

I am starting a school to teach young ladies to be good wives. Do you think they'd care to send your daughters?"

Anxious Mother—"Do you guarantee to get them — ah — situations afterwards?"



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By DIXIE PATTON

A BIG COMPETITION

Well, Chickabiddies, you have done nobly. I've stacks and stacks and stacks of letters piled upon my desk, and as far as I have been able to read them between whiles, they are splendid letters and tell me exactly, or, as a wee boy friend of mine used to say, "kerzactly," what I wanted to know.

You'll have to allow me a wee bit breathing space before I decide about the prize winners, because it's no small task to pick only three prize winners out of such piles of letters.

I'm telling you about the great numbers of letters so that you won't be disappointed if yours does not appear in print for quite a long time. It does not necessarily mean that I do not like your letter, but somebody's has to wait, you know, when only a few letters can get into the paper each week.

And now, thanks very much for the splendid way you have entered into this competition, little folk. I feel that we shall be much better friends in the future, since I know the sort of things you like to have and do.

DIXIE PATTON.

A PIONEER STORY

One day, when my great-grandmother first came to Ontario, she heard a noise out in the milk-house, so she went out and found that the dog was at a bear.

The bear made a run at the dog and the dog ran past her.

As the bear was going past, she struck the dog and knocked her down. She jumped up and ran into the house. The bear ran and sat down just outside the door.

The only ones in the house were my grandmother and four little children, so she had to keep a fire on all night and when the sticks would burn up she would throw the "fire-end" at the bear.

The bear stayed there till it began to be daylight and then it went away.

MARGARET McLAREN.
Lenore, Man., age 11.

SPORT

I have a dog, his name is Sport. One Saturday night, about two years ago, as he was going to the barn after dark, a horse kicked him and broke his front leg. Papa was going to kill him, but we felt so bad that he would not. Mamma tied it up and kept him in the house for a month. He is very good for bringing the cows. He pulls me on the sleigh in winter.

HAZEL BAILEY.
Bengough, Sask., age 12 years.

MY HORSE

I have an old horse. His name is Chub. He is twenty years old. I can do anything with him. My sister and I drive him to school sometimes. When it is real cold in the winter we cannot hold him. When I am riding him after the cows, he will bite them if they don't go as fast as he wants to go. If any of them turn out of the road he will go after them without me turning him. He will not hurt little colts. My sister rides him in the winter and pulls me on the sleigh.

ROBERT BAILEY.
Bengough, Sask., age 10 years.

A LITTLE DOG

My brother owned a dog whose name was Gypsy. One day, as father was out getting water, he found her lying outside the stable door. As he came nearer he saw that she was nearly dead, so he took her home and made her a bed on the floor and left her there till morning. When he awoke he found her walking around. He tried to give her something to eat, but she did not eat much, so father left her till next morning, and when he came to look at her he found that she was dead. So that was the last of poor Gypsy.

ADA PAULSON.
Fishing Lake, Sask., age 11 years.

THE HUNT FOR HIS HORSE

Bennie and Fred lived together in a little log house in Norway. One morning Bennie went to look for his horse. He looked and looked in the woods, and he came to a big house where some underground people were living. These people were having a big time. They were

having a wedding and he was asked to stay. He stayed for four days and then he went home. He couldn't find his hat. He looked and looked, but couldn't find it. So one of the underground people gave Bennie his hat. He went home and went into the house and spoke to Fred. Fred said, "I can't see you, where are you?"

"I'm right here, can't you see me?" Then Bennie got kind of mad and took off his hat and said, "Can you see me now?"

Fred answered "Yes."
Whenever Bennie put on that hat no one could see him.

EMMA SCHEIL.

Duhumel, Alta., age 10.

A NARROW ESCAPE

In wintertime in Northern Ontario hundreds of men endure all kinds of hardships looking for gold. About thirty miles from where we used to live there is a great gold-mining camp. A party of men were looking for gold. They were travelling on snow-shoes and they had to go down a steep hill which led across a river. One of the men was crossing the river and the ice broke, letting him fall in. His friend was hurrying to him when he fell head first into the snow and his snow-shoe caught on a tree. There he hung by one leg. Luckily he had a small axe with him and he cut himself loose and then went and helped his friend out of the river.

ROBERT ROBERTS.
Big Stone, Alta., age 8 years.

IRELAND

When one first sees Ireland from the deck of a ship, you wonder how this rocky coast could be called, "The Emerald Isle," but as you go on you realize that Ireland is indeed a picturesque country.

Down on the wharf there is generally a group of rough men who laugh hilariously and joke with each other. Near them are horses tied to posts, each hitched to a cart. These carts are on two wheels, with three seats, one in the front and one on each side. If there is only one person in these jaunting-cars, as they are called, the driver sits on the other side to balance it.

While there recently we engaged one and drove to Cork, a busy city on the river Lee. We visited the shops to see how the Irish do their work. Then we went to the shore to see the ships coming into harbor and to hear sailors answering to their captain's command, "Ay, ay, sir." As it was getting dusk we engaged a suite of rooms in the "Shamrock Hotel." We found the hotel comfortable and by morning we were ready to visit a neighboring town.

As we passed farms on our journey we could see peasants working in the fields. Here was a man cutting a small field of oats with a scythe, which seemed very antique to us. Not a hundred yards away another man was digging potatoes, while children picked them up.

Central Ireland is very good farming land. There are swamps of peat, a spongy vegetable substance which dries when put in bricks and set in the sun. Then it is ready for fuel.

Then we arrived at Dublin, a prosperous city on the north-west coast. Poplin, a half cotton, half silk cloth, is made extensively there. The women also make beautiful lace and it is for sale in nearly all the shops.

Our stay at Dublin was short, but at Londonderry we visited with friends. While visiting a nearby hamlet we saw a "Wake." That is, after a person has died, he is put on a bed and mourned for. Then liquor is passed around and both sexes drink and smoke. At the burial the women show their grief by weeping profusely.

Slowly we wended our way to the busy port where we landed. We had seen all the beautiful lakes, the rugged hills, the rocky coast and the bustling towns.

Then we came back on the "Oceanic" across the Atlantic ocean. In due time we reached Halifax, N.S., where we boarded the train and arrived at our destination with the vision of Ireland still vivid in our minds.

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A Contrast of Two Careers

Continued from Page 7

visit to some relatives—I was in the depths of grief, I might almost say of despair, for the light and sunshine of my house had been extinguished. All that was left on earth of my young wife, except the memory of a sainted life, and a too brief happiness, was lying still and cold in the chamber above us. Mr. Cobden called upon me as his friend and addressed me, as you might suppose, with words of condolence. After a time he looked up and said: 'There are thousands of homes in England at this moment where wives, mothers and children are dying of hunger. Now,' he said, 'when the first paroxysm of your grief is past, I would advise you to come with me and we will never rest till the Corn Law is repealed.' I accepted his invitation. I knew that the description he had given of thousands of homes was not an exaggerated description. I felt in my conscience that there was a work which somebody must do and therefore I accepted his invitation and from that time we never ceased to labor hard on behalf of the resolution which he had made. Now, do not suppose that he and I, when I say 'we,' were the only persons engaged in that great question. We were not even the first, tho afterwards, perhaps, we became the foremost before the public. But there were others before us; and we were joined, not by scores, but by hundreds and afterwards by thousands, and afterwards by countless multitudes; and afterwards famine itself, against which we had warred, joined us; and a great minister (Sir Robert Peel) was converted, and minorities became majorities, and finally the barrier was entirely thrown down. And since then, tho there has been suffering, and much suffering, in many homes in England, yet no wife and no mother and no little child has been starved to death as the result of a famine made by law.'

Dark Days in Britain

The story of the conditions created in Great Britain by the legislation passed immediately after the crushing of Napoleon, imposing prohibitory import taxes on foodstuffs is the darkest, saddest chapter in British history. Of the many books in which that story stands on record, none presents it more vividly than Carlyle's "Past and Present," published in 1842, from which a few sentences may here be quoted:

"So many hundred thousands in England sit in workhouses, and other hundred thousands have not yet got even workhouses; and in thrifty Scotland itself, in Edinburgh city, in the dark lanes hidden from all but the eye of God, there are scenes of woe and destitution and desolation such as, we may hope, the sun never saw before in the most barbarous regions where men dwell."

"Alas, how many brave hearts, ground to pieces in that unequal battle, have already sunk. Must it grow worse and worse, till the last brave heart is broken, and this same 'brave peasantry' has become a kennel of wild, howling, ravenous paupers?"

Carlyle quotes from the government blue book of the year before (1841) the statistics which set forth the paupers in England and Wales as numbering 1,429,089, and continues:

"If I were the Conservative party of England, I would not for a hundred thousand pounds an hour allow these Corn Laws to continue. Do you count what treasures of bitter indignation they are laying up for you in every just English heart? When two millions of one's brother-men sit in workhouses, and five millions, as it is insolently said, 'rejoice in potatoes,' there are various things that must be begun, let them end where they can."

A protectionist peer, the Duke of Norfolk, actually recommended the working classes, when feeling the pangs of hunger, to take an occasional pinch of curry powder in a little hot water, to allay their inconvenient craving for food. His Grace uttered this famous advice in the House of Lords in perfect good faith and charity, and was deeply hurt when Bright and Cobden made it the theme of their scathing sarcasm on public platforms. Another favorite quotation of Bright and Cobden was this couplet from a high flown poem by Lord John Manners, directed against the Corn Law Leaguers as revolutionaries who would destroy the fabric of British institutions:

Continued on Page 30

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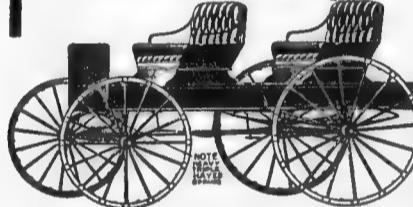
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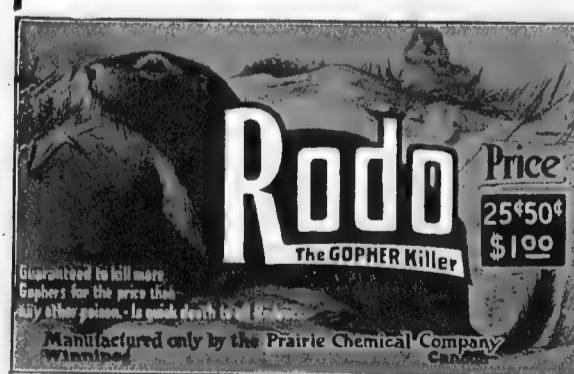
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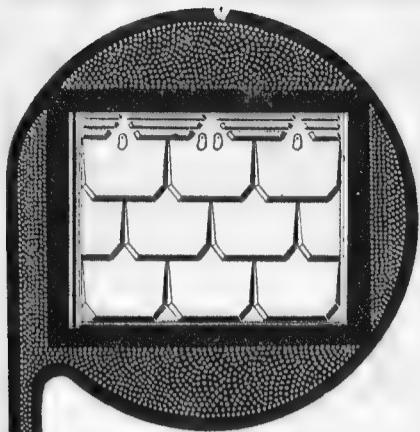
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Continued on Page 30



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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 3, 1915)

Wheat—Wheat closed up fairly firm with the May showing an advance of 4½ cents and the July and October 4½ cents over last sales a week ago. Trade this week was fairly active and values trended higher at the outset, but a weaker tone developed later, accompanied by a sharp decline in prices, a partial recovery following at the last. Speculative offerings were light the opening days, while a good miscellaneous demand prevailed. There was little pressure from any quarter, while among "shorts" there was a feeling of uneasiness and more or less new investment buying, and before the advance was checked today the May touched \$1.52½, the high point for the day. The new crop month, October, at the start made a better gain than the May, but, of course, there is very little trading in this future as yet, making it very hard for traders to execute any orders when they are received. The market had some support because of the strength in coarse grains, and the news from the old world, as well as the routine statistics, were also regarded as favorable to holders. It was also reported earlier in the week that the Argentine exportable surplus was cut down to 80,000,000 bushels, and this, coupled with the sudden shift in the diplomatic situation abroad, that is, the postponement of Italy's entrance into the war, were also regarded as "bull" helps. Crop news from the old world was rather mixed, but, on the whole, favorable. The American winter wheat situation is regarded as fairly good. The cash demand during the last week has ruled keen, exporters being, at times, very anxious enquirers for all grades, both for immediate and future delivery. The 2 and 3 Northern is particularly rather in excellent demand.

Oats—Good trading and an unsettled feeling was on in this market, but at the close sales were about 1½ cents up on May and July futures and 1½ cents to 1½ cents up on cash. There was a good deal of liquidation last week and possibly enough "short" selling to place the market in a slightly over-sold condition at the start. Covering by "shorts" coupled with a little new buying to reinstate lines sold out last week at higher prices, also some good buying on a fairly large scale, by exporters, were strengthening factors.

Barley—Business in this grain continues to be very light, partly due to the very small offerings. The malting demand is hardly what could be called good, as there is only an occasional car of good barley required for this purpose. The rest of it has to be all figured on the feed basis. Prices at the close today did not show very much change, No. 3 and No. 4 being up ½ cent and the two lower grades unchanged from prices prevailing a week ago.

Flax—Market ruled rather steady this week, with not so much trading going on as it has been running. The prices at the close today showed the May to be up a cent and the July and October unchanged from a week ago. The only factor in the market is the narrowing of the spread between this market and Duluth.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.	
Wheat—				No grade wheat, part car
March 30	151½	150½	116½	Timothy, 18 bags
March 31	150½	149½	115	Screenings, 1 car, per ton
April 1	151½	149½	115½	No. 4 wheat, 1 car
April 2	Good Friday — Holiday			No. 4 wheat, 1 car
April 3	152	150½	116½	No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car
April 5	153½	151½	116½	No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car
Oats—				No. 3 corn, 2 cars
March 30	63½	63½	...	No. 3 corn, mixed
March 31	62½	62½	...	No. 8 yellow corn, 1 car
April 1	62½	63	...	No. 4 white oats, 4 cars
April 2	Good Friday — Holiday			No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice
April 3	62½	62½	...	Mill oats, 1 car
April 5	63½	63½	...	Mill oats, 1 car
Flax—				No. 3 white oats, part car
March 30	178½	180½	...	No. 3 oats, 2 cars
March 31	177½	179½	...	No. 3 oats, 3 cars
April 1	173½	176½	...	No. 4 white oats, part car
April 2	Good Friday — Holiday			No. 3 oats, 1 car
April 3	177½	179½	...	No. 4 white oats, part car
April 5	177½	180½	182½	No. 2 rye, 1 car, dockage

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, April 3)		
No. 1 Nor. wheat	\$1.51½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars, choice	1.53	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.50½	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.51	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample sale	1.44½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.44½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.45	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.49½	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.48½	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.48½	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.46	
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.42½	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.41	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.30½	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.31½	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.21½	
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.21½	
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.41½	
No. 3 mixed wheat, part car	1.37½	
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.38½	
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.41½	
Millett, 15 sacks	1.25	
Sa maple grade wheat, 1 car	1.25	
No. 2 Western wheat, 1 car	1.42½	
	87.25	

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, April 3.—Receipts today were: 200 cattle, 550 hogs and 50 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from steers, \$4.50 to \$7.60; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.40; cannars, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.25; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.35; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, \$9.00 to \$1,100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$7.00; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.50; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.15; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Market steady. Hogs ranged from \$6.65 to \$6.72½, bulk price being \$6.72½. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.00 to \$9.25; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$8.00; bucks, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wethers, \$5.25 to \$7.50; ewes, \$3.00 to \$7.25. Sheep and lambs steady.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, April 2.—Receipts at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, to date this week totalled 416 horses, 514 cattle, 4,937 hogs and 245 sheep. Shipments—Eleven cars of cattle and one car of hogs were shipped West. The W. Davies Co., Matthews, Blackwell and Co.; Swift Canadian, and Gordon, Ironsides and Co., shipping the bulk of the available hogs East. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—A ready clearance was made in beef this week and prices were well maintained throughout. Choice steers sold at \$7.50 up, and some choice beef cows and heifers sold as high as \$6.75. Bull and oxen steady as quoted. Stockers and Feeders—All stockers are scarce and it is difficult to fill requirements at any price. Fair yearlings have been changing hands at from \$32.00 to \$38.00, two-year-olds at from \$45.00 to \$50.00, and stock cows at \$60.00 to \$65.00. Hogs—Eastern buyers competed for hogs keenly throughout the week, \$7.65, weighed off cars, was Friday's top, as there was nothing sufficiently choice to bring the nickel premium paid the day before for special stuff. We look for an advance this coming week, as Eastern markets are reported higher. Steers, choice export, \$7.00 to \$7.50; butcher, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.75 to \$6.50. Cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00; common, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$6.00; 200 to 400 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00. Feeding steers and heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Springers, choice, \$6.50 to \$8.00; common, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Calves and yearlings, \$6.00. Hogs, \$7.65 to \$7.70. Selects, weighed off cars.

(The above prices are quoted by the Alberta Farmer's Co-operative Elevator Company Limited—Livestock Department.)

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, April 3.—Hogs—Receipts 8,000; strong, 5 cents above yesterday's average; bulk, \$6.80 to \$6.95; light, \$6.65 to \$7.00; mixed, \$6.65 to \$6.80; heavy, \$6.50 to \$7.00; rough, \$6.50 to \$6.60; pigs, \$5.60 to \$6.65.

Cattle—Receipts 100; steady; native steers, \$5.90 to \$8.75; western, \$5.50 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$7.75; calves, \$6.00 to \$9.50.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000; steady; sheep, \$7.30 to \$8.40; lambs, \$7.75 to \$10.10.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

There have been received at the Union stockyards during the past week: 460 cattle, 30 calves, 7,974 hogs and 34 sheep.

Cattle

The receipts of cattle during the past week have been very light indeed, but the demand has been correspondingly slow, hence prices have not advanced materially. The class of stuff coming onto the market has not been, on the whole, of a high enough quality to obtain top prices. Anything of a strictly choice nature will be well paid for, and during the past week the price on this class of stock advanced about 25 cents. One good bunch sold for \$7.75, but it was an exception and average top price for the week and today is \$7.25. Medium class stuff is selling slowly at last week's prices. The bull trade is as dray as ever. Southern markets are all lower and the outlet for all classes of livestock is narrower. Stockers and feeders are in good demand and prices remain the same, with comparatively few offerings. There is good reason to believe that the stocker and feeder trade will be good from now on. Southern markets reporting good sales and increased enquiry for this class of stock. Milkers and springers are not particularly in demand and

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 3, were:

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.50½	\$1.52½
2 Nor. wheat	1.50½	1.49½
3 Nor. wheat	1.47½	1.47½
4 yellow corn	.79½	.69
white oats	.59½	.54½
Barley	68-75½	64-73
Flax, No. 1	1.75½	1.92½

Futures

	May	July
May wheat	1.52	1.46½
July wheat	1.50½	1.49½
Oct. wheat	1.16	Sept. 1.12½
Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	\$7.25	\$8.75
Sheep, yearlings	\$7.85-\$8.00	7.00
	\$6.00-\$6.50	8.40

prices remain the same. Veals are just as last week, with the demand fair.

Hogs

The hog market is improving. The receipts were very small and with good demand the \$8.00 hog was once more on the market. Some lots went up to \$8.10 during last week, but today the price is 8 cents. Light hogs under 140 pounds, 6 cents; under 110 pounds, 5 to 5½ cents; sows, 5½ cents, and stags 4½ cents.

Sheep and Lambs

There is an excellent demand for sheep and lambs, but very few of this class of stock are received for sale. Prices are nominally, best sheep \$6.00 to \$6.50, best lambs from \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

The supply of butter is much lower today than usual and hence the price offered by dealers is higher. Fancy dairy is worth 28 to 30 cents, No. 1 dairy, 23 cents, and good round lots 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs

The supplies of eggs are very heavy and with a retail price for fresh eggs at 20 cents per dozen, dealers will only offer 16 to 17 cents per dozen this week for country shipments. Just now it would seem that no particular market exists for carefully selected, guaranteed new laid eggs, but the lack of demand is only temporary. Just now the weather is favorable to the keeping of eggs and to the ordinary city man's palate no difference can be detected between new laid eggs and ones which were laid ten days ago. But very soon the hot weather will make a difference. Eggs will very rapidly spoil and then the guaranteed eggs will once more be asked for and readily bought. It will not be wasted time to pay more attention to the marketing end of the poultry business.

Potatoes

The price for potatoes is just the same as last week, dealers offering 50 to 55 cents per bushel. A news notice has been received today from the Dominion Department of Botany stating that New Brunswick potatoes which have been graded and pronounced No. 1 by the government inspectors are excellent for seed purposes and entirely free from disease of any kind. Any potatoes bought for seed should be carefully selected, should be of No. 1 grade, and as an added precaution should be treated with formalin solution at a strength of 1 pound formalin to 30 gallons of water.

Milk and Cream

The receipts of sweet cream have increased materially during the past few days and the price has consequently dropped one cent. Today's prices are: Sweet cream, 34 cents per pound of butter-fat; sour cream is the same, at 31 cents, and milk is the same at \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

The supply of dressed poultry is very small at this time of the year and hence prices on some classes have advanced somewhat. Chickens are up two cents, price offered being 18 cents per pound today, roosters are the same as last week at 12½ to 14 cents, ducks, 15 cents; geese, a little higher, 13 to 14 cents, and turkeys 18 to

April 7, 1915

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A Contrast of Two Careers

Continued from Page 27

"Let trade and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility."

It is hard to realize that these words, like the Duke of Norfolk's advice to starving people, were uttered in all sincerity. They furnish a glaring instance of the besotted stupidity which so often forms a large part of the class feeling engendered in a privileged class.

In one of the speeches made by Bright in 1843, given in the book before us, he pours blazing indignation over the advice of "a sleek and fat dean, a great dignitary and a great philosopher," who advised the working people to eat mangel-wurzels; and in the same speech he quoted, with like indignation, the diploma of honor, with a prize of two pound, given by the West Suffolk Agricultural Association, of which the Duke of Grafton was president, to "William Burch, aged eighty-two, of the parish of Stowapland, 25th September, 1840, for having brought up nine children without relief, except when flour was very dear."

Malignity and Misrepresentation

During the years of the Anti-Corn Law agitation, Bright and Cobden were pursued by the bitterest malignity of ridicule, misrepresentation and vituperation, in which the London Times took the lead. Cobden and Bright made a great team and the agitation they worked up was something like which was never before known in any country. They travelled from end to end of the country, holding meetings every day and every night, their speeches burning with apostolic fervour, which made them wholly different from the speeches of the Whig and Tory politicians. The privileged interests thought of taking steps to suppress the agitation by force, but had to abandon that idea.

The mass of the people rallied around Bright and Cobden, knowing that these two men were dominated wholly and sincerely by the convictions to which Bright gave expression when he said: "Rich and great men can take care of themselves, but the poor and defenceless, the men with small cottages and large families, the men who must work six days every week if they are to live in anything like comfort for a week, these men want defenders, they want men to maintain their position in parliament, they want men who will protest against any infringement of their rights."

To be Concluded next week

With the probability of seeding being in full swing in the next few days, all odd jobs should be finished up so that everything will be in readiness for work to go ahead without a stop. The loft should be filled up with enough feed to last thru seeding. Harness should be taken out, cleaned, oiled and properly fitted to each horse.

An interested visitor who was making a call in the tenement district, rising, said:

"Well, my good woman, I must go now. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No, thank ye, mem," replied the submerged one. "Ye mustn't mind if I don't return the call, will ye? I haven't any time to go slummin' myself."

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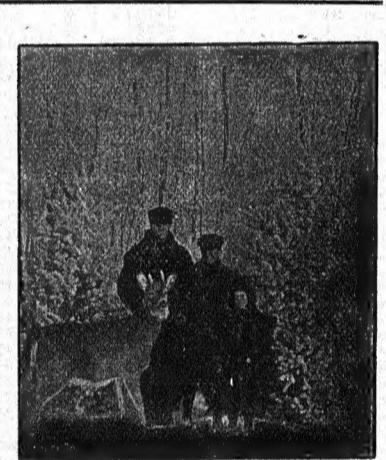
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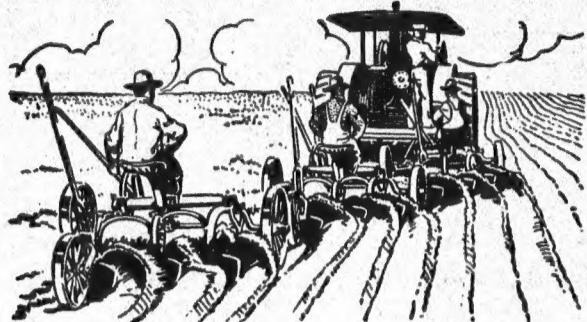
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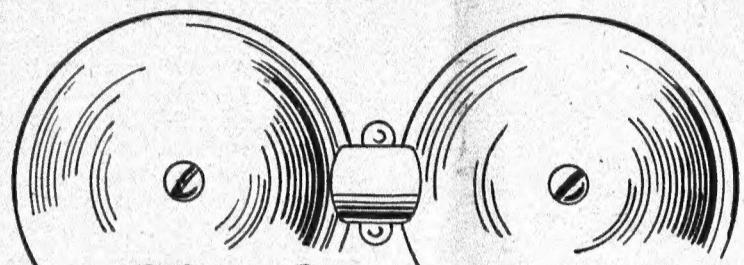
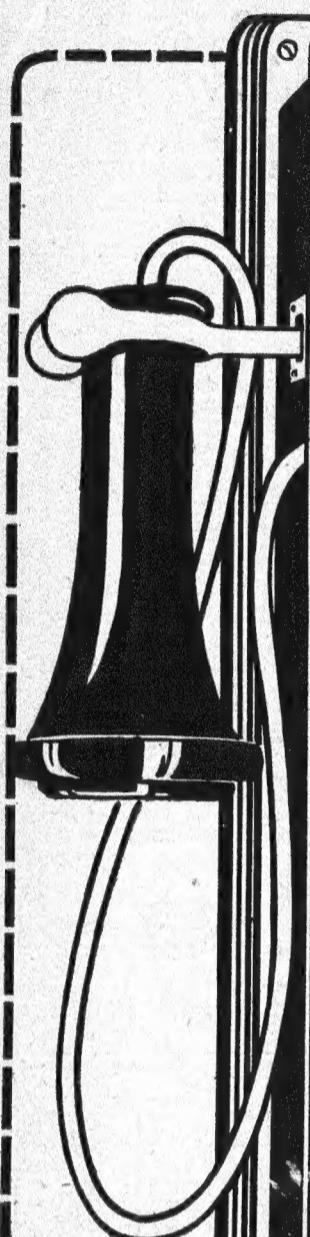
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